# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JUNE 1982

## Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

Military Situation -- Israeli-Syrian clashes resumed early on 24 June when Syrian artillery pounded IDF positions in the central sector, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Two Syrian MiG aircraft were shot down when they tried to intercept Israeli planes attacking the sources of Syrian fire, according to another statement carried by the radio. Beirut radio spoke of intensive Israeli air attacks in the mountain areas and noted that the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces claimed 17 IDF armored cars were destroyed when an Israeli attack on Al-Mansuriyah was repelled.

The IDF spokesman had announced on 23 June that Israeli forces repulsed a Syrian attempt to advance near Al-Mansuriyah and that Israeli aircraft attacked Syrian positions along the Damascus-Beirut highway, IDF radio reported. A Syrian military spokesman said, in a statement broadcast by Damascus radio, that Israeli forces violated the cease-fire for the third consecutive day and that Syrian forces responded to Israeli shelling, airstrikes and tank attacks. According to Syrian sources cited by Monte Carlo radio, the Syrians have foiled several Israeli attempts to reach the Damascus-Beirut highway, destroying 30 Israeli tanks on 22 June. Jerusalem radio said 48 Israeli soldiers were wounded and 3 were killed in the fighting with the Syrians on 23 June. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio indicated that the Syrians suffered heavy casualties and equipment losses and said the IDF controlled the Bhamdun area.

In Beirut 25 people were killed and more than 100 were injured when an Israeli F-16 aircraft fired into ammunition stores in the Phoenicia Hotel area, causing loud explosions, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Israel on Disengagement, Multinational Force, PLO -- A recent proposal suggested by U.S. envoy Philip Habib that the IDF withdraw 5 km from Beirut while the PLO lays down its arms is unacceptable to Israel, according to Israeli sources cited by IDF radio. Political sources said the proposal would mean lifting the siege of Beirut and a renewal of the flow of Syrian forces to the city, according to the radio. The sources said the Lebanese Army cannot yet cope with such a development or handle the PLO. The radio said the subject will be discussed at the 24 June Cabinet meeting.

According to a high-level source cited by Jerusalem television, Habib may propose during his 24 June talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the IDF withdraw 10 km from Beirut thus enabling the PLO to withdraw from west Beirut to their camps. The source added that the United States may also "try to achieve a disengagement of forces" between the IDF and the Syrian Army in order to prevent the frequent clashes between the two forces. According to a Beirut radio report, Habib's proposals will include an Israeli withdrawal to a distance of 5 km, the deployment of the Lebanese Army in this area and the extension of the cease-fire, with U.S. guarantees, for 1 month.

If the United States decides against participating in a multinational force in Lebanon, it will be possible and necessary to establish such a force from units of other countries, Israeli Prime Minister Begin said in a Ben-Gurion Airport address upon his return from the United States, broadcast live by Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that a multinational force on its own would not be a guarantee against terrorist acts in the area within 40 km of Israel's northern border, IDF radio reported. Shamir said a new political settlement is necessary in Lebanon and added that a strong and new Lebanese government would guarantee the effectiveness of the multinational force.

The Jerusalem POST reported that in any political settlement, Israel would wish the top echelon of the PLO leadership to leave Lebanon altogether. Israel's ambassador to the United States said Israel will not negotiate with the PLO even if it recognizes Israel's right to exist, Jerusalem radio reported.

National Salvation Council Meeting -- The National Salvation Council held its third meeting under the chairmanship of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Beirut radio reported. The radio noted that U.S. envoy Habib attended the session. Asked after the meeting if any specific points had been reached that augur the possibility of a solution, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that the beginning of a solution was agreed upon at the council's first meeting but that followup is required on detailed points, the radio later reported. He added that the basis of a solution exists but it is important for all the council to agree.

PLO Position on Disengagement -- In an article broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, the PLO's FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH said the National Salvation Council has understood the Palestinian view that measures can be initiated in west Beirut only when the Lebanese Army has taken up positions to a depth of 5 km and has begun to act as a buffer between the joint forces and the IDF. PLO military leader Khalil al-Wazir affirmed in a Stockholm radio interview that the Palestinians are ready to withdraw to the four refugee camps just south of Beirut and allow the Lebanese Army to take control of the city. The question under discussion in the National Salvation Council, he said, is whether this step should be taken before or after an Israeli withdrawal. On the other hand, Monte Carlo radio indicated that the PLO rejected a proposal for the deployment of Lebanese Army units between the Palestinian and Israeli controlled areas in Beirut. The radio said the Palestinians also rejected the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the western part of the capital and refused to hand their weapons over to the army. According to informed sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio, the Palestinians are trying to avoid letting the Lebanese authorities assume security responsibilities in west Beirut and have proposed that international forces be deployed between their positions and the Israeli positions. The radio also reported that the Palestinians have decided to turn over their weapons and ammunition stores in west Beirut to leftist parties should serious consideration be given to a political solution to the Palestinian armed presence.

PLO Call for Summit -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat informed Libya that he has asked the Arab League to summon an urgent Arab League summit conference, Tripoli radio reported quoting JANA. Tripoli added that the secretary general of the Arab League is not apparently enthusiastic about convening a summit. It also appears that Saudi Arabia does not want a conference held at this juncture, to enable Israel to consolidate its grip and achieve the aims of its invasion, JANA said.

Soviet, Libyan Support for Syria -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received a written message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and held talks in Damascus with Libyan Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, according to Damascus radio reports. Meanwhile, QNA cited a report by the Kuwaiti paper AL-BAYAN that Syria has received very advanced Soviet weapons in recent days. Citing Eastern diplomatic sources, Monte Carlo radio said the Soviet Union and Libya have compensated Syria for all the losses it sustained in the first round of fighting with the IDF in Lebanon.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

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MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Yasir 'Arafat Calls for Arab Meeting on Lebanon [QNA] A 1
'Arafat Warns U.S. of Invasion Repercussions [Monte Carlo] A 1
Qaddumi Asks Europe for Sanctions Against Israel [VOP] A 1
Khalil al-Wazir: Israelis Seek Beirut Massacre [Stockholm] A 2
Fatah Official Discusses Situation in Lebanon A 3
[Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 23 Jun]
PLO Paper on Lebanese Authority's Stand A 3
[Beirut FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH 23 Jun]
VOP Ridicules 'Zionist Enemy Radio' Reports A 6
PLO Office Claims Khalaf Interview 'Distorted' A 6
[Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 23 Jun]
Correction to Salah Khalaf Interview A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

QATAR

Cabinet Releases Statement on Lebanon Situation C 1
140 Volunteers Leave for Lebanon 23 June C 2
[AR-RAYAH 23 Jun]

SAUDI ARABIA

Austrian Minister Visits, Makes Statement C 2
[AL-MADINAH 20 Jun]
Riyadh Commentary on Israeli Moves, Arab Unity C 3

EGYPT

'New Ideas' Proposed on Lebanese Situation D 1
AL-AHRAM Scores Israel's Stance Toward PLO [23 Jun] D 1

IRAQ

Communique No 751: 8 Iranians, 3 Iraqis Killed E 1
Kurdish Party Hails RCC Decision To Withdraw E 1
Baghdad Assails Iran's Claims of Anti-Zionism E 2
Baghdad: Iran Challenges Entire Arab Nation E 2
Correction to Statement on Cease-Fire Offer E 3
Briefs: Outgoing Algerian Ambassador E 3

JORDAN

Amman Reports King Husayn Departure for Moscow F 1
AD-DUSTUR on Ties With USSR [23 Jun] F 1
Foreign Minister al-Qasim Views Lebanon Crisis F 2
[London AL-HAWADITH 25 Jun]
AR-RA'Y: Military Option Is Only Alternative F 3
JORDAN TIMES Lauds U.S. Senators' Statements [23 Jun] F 4

LEBANON

Reportage on Israeli Incursion 23-24 June G 1
Military Governor Appointed [Monte Carlo] G 1
Clashes, Shelling Reported G 1
French Embassy Advisory G 1
PLA Ammunition Depot Explodes G 2
Israeli Missile Reponsible G 2
Syrian MiG Downed G 2
Israelis Control Bhamdun Area G 2
Israeli Air Strikes in 'Alayh G 2
2 Syrian Planes Downed G 2
Al-Mansuriyah Battles Continue G 3
Palestinians Consider Arms Handover to Leftists G 3
Proposals for Deployment of Army Rejected [Monte Carlo] G 3
Habib Expected To Go to Tel Aviv With Proposals G 3
Al-Wazzan Comments on Salvation Council Meeting G 3
Al-Wazzan, Others Meet Palestinian Leaders G 4
Habib, Bashir al-Jumayyil Discuss Developments G 4
Al-Wazzan, Junblatt, Mufti Meet, Issue Statement G 4
Sarkis Resumes Political Meetings 24 June G 5
Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Holds Meetings [Havana] G 5
UN Delegate Addresses General Assembly [MENA] G 6
Nationalist Movement Scores Government Stand [VOP] G 7
Bashir al-Jumayyil Says All Forces Must Leave G 8
Sham'un Wants Withdrawal of 'Occupying Forces' G 8

SYRIA

Military Spokesman Says Two Syrian Planes Hit H 1
Al-Asad Receives Message From Brezhnev 23 June H 1
Cuban Foreign Minister Meets With Khaddam 13 June H 1
Libya's Jallud, Arab League's Klibi Arrive H 1
Meet With Al-Asad H 1
Qaddurah Confers With Romanian Official 21 June H 2
Khaddam Meets With Phalangist Delegation [Monte Carlo] H 2
TISHRIN, AL-BA'TH on Lebanon, Soviet Support H 2
Damascus on Anti-U.S. Demonstrations in Cairo H 2

ISRAEL

Kimche Assesses Cease-Fire, Habib Efforts I 1
'High-Level Source' Comments on Habib Contacts I 2
Additional 'Sources' Comment I 2
PLO's 'Total Surrender' Reportedly Demanded I 3
Arens Says No Israeli Negotiations With PLO I 3
Begin Briefs Cabinet on Visit to United States I 4
Shamir Addresses Foreign Affairs Committee I 4
Further Remarks I 4
MK's Criticize Sharon, Oppose Hitting W. Beirut I 5
[POST 24 Jun]
'Mounting Suspicion' of Sharon Strategy Reported I 6
[POST 24 Jun]
Peres: W. Beirut Assault Would Be Major Mistake I 7
MAPAM Issues Statement on Fighting in Lebanon I 11
'Terrorists' Fire RPG's at Bus, Wound Driver I 11

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Asylum Reportedly Granted to Chad's Goukouni [Paris] Q 1

LIBYA

Official Receives Congolese Foreign Minister Q 1

SUDAN

Sudanese-Ethiopian Situation Called 'Tense' Q 1
[Doha AR-RAYAIT 20 Jun]

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Minister Calls Barre Statement 'Deceptive' R 1

SOMALIA

Eritrean, Somali Fronts Release Joint Statement R 1
[Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts]

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

TIMES Links RSA to Opposition Movement T 1
Commentary Warns Against Counterrevolutionaries T 1

GUINEA

Central Committee Expels Party Official T 2
Radio, TV Agreement Signed With USSR 18 June T 3

LIBERIA

Doe Denounces Israel's Action in Lebanon T 3
Planning Minister Dismissed, Replaced by Deputy T 4
PRC Member Suspended for Beating Educator T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Communique U 1
Resolution on Information Media U 4
Sao Tome President Arrives En Route to Yugoslavia U 4
Union Official Returns From Bulgaria, USSR U 5

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Addresses Public Rally 22 June U 5
Weapons Distributed U 8
Machel Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi U 8

SOUTH AFRICA

Mozambique Travel Restrictions Reported U 8
New Corporation To Control Nuclear Activities U 8
Minister on Consolidation of National States U 9

ZAMBIA

Cooperation Accord With GDR Signed 18 June U 9

ZIMBABWE

Attack on Mugabe Residence Reported 24 June [AFP] U 10
Arrest of Two Nkomo Followers Confirmed [AFP] U 10

YASIR 'ARAFAT CALLS FOR ARAB MEETING ON LEBANON

GF231455 Doha QNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 23 Jun (QNA) -- The QNA correspondent in Tunis has learned that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has called for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers, the Arab Joint Defense Council or a summit conference as soon as possible.

The correspondent says the Arab League has exerted and is still exerting strenuous efforts to hold a meeting of Arab foreign ministers in preparation for a summit conference, particularly after the Lebanese Government withdrew its request for such a meeting. This blocked a meeting of the ministers since Lebanon is a basic party in the issue of the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory. Furthermore, most of the Arab countries that consented to attend the meeting set the conditions that the Lebanese side agree to attend with the PLO.

The Lebanese Government justified its position by indicating that it concentrated all its efforts on local, Arab and international contacts aimed at averting the imminent destruction of Beirut. It added that if an understanding was reached with the PLO on the issue of its presence in Beirut, then Arab meetings on any level could be considered.

Observers considered this stance as excluding Arab efforts and indicating satisfaction with the role played by U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the Middle East. This role is designed to exploit the Israeli presence in Lebanon in order to remove PLO and Syrian troops from Beirut and other Lebanese territory.

Arab League sources told the correspondent that what is currently taking place in Lebanon has grave consequences not only for Palestinian Resistance but also for some Arab countries in addition to joint Arab action and the future of the Arab League itself.

'ARAFAT WARNS U.S. OF INVASION REPERCUSSIONS

JN240450 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0410 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the joint forces, yesterday inspected the fighters' fortifications and the Syrian position.

WAFA, which reported 'Arafat's tour, said the Palestinian leader explained the latest developments in the current situation, affirming that the resistance alone will crush the objectives of the Zionist-U.S. invasion of Lebanon.

'Arafat warned the United States that the Israeli invasion may have repercussions that would not be in the best interests of the United States.

QADDUMI ASKS EUROPE FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

NC240634 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] PLO Political Department chairman, has appealed to European countries to impose sanctions on the Zionist entity. In a statement to Greek television, he said sanctions have become necessary, particularly since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon constitutes a serious precedent.

He stressed that unless the Israeli operation is ended, chaos will prevail in the Middle East. He pointed out that U.S. interests in the area will be endangered.

He asserted that the Palestinian people will continue fighting the Zionist invasion, and that public opinion must confront the massacre and war of genocide to which our Palestinian people are being subjected. He described the Zionist invasion of Lebanon as similar to Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland. He accused the United States of backing this invasion which constitutes the stumbling block to the resolution of the Lebanese crisis. Speaking about the Arab countries' stand on the Zionist conflict, Abu al-Lutf expressed his disappointment, saying the Arabs helped the Palestinians but were expected to do more.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR: ISRAELIS SEEK BEIRUT MASSACRE

LD231232 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Diplomatic efforts in Lebanon to save Beirut from an Israeli invasion and total destruction continue undiminished. The Lebanese so-called National Salvation Council, which comprises political and religious leaders, is negotiating with those involved. Late yesterday evening our Beirut correspondent, (Peter Werner), obtained an exclusive interview with PLO military chief Abu Jihad, [Khalil al-Wazir] and he is very pessimistic about Israel's intentions regarding Beirut.

[Begin Al-Wazir recording in English fading into superimposed Swedish report] We believe Sharon and Begin and the Israeli leaders insist on committing a massacre in Beirut. Therefore, we must defend ourselves and we will fight with all our means.

This was stated by Abu Jihad when we met late yesterday evening at a secret place somewhere in west Beirut. He is conscious of the fact that the Israelis, with their aircraft and gunboats, are militarily superior, but they must know, he says, they will not be able to take Beirut easily. They will have to pay a high price for every meter, for every centimeter. He avoids the question of whether the civilian Lebanese in Beirut will not have to pay an even higher price if the Palestinians choose to fight and not [word indistinct] by saying the Lebanese do not want to see their country occupied either.

Beirut is surrounded and besieged by the Israelis, but we must try to (?liberate) it for shortages of food, water, gasoline, and not least electricity are beginning, as the Israelis have destroyed two electricity cables in the city. The interview yesterday evening was conducted by candlelight.

Abu Jihad wears a uniform with no markings of rank, but he is the highest military leader of the PLO, the PLO's defense minister, so to speak, responsible for all military activity, both in Lebanon and the occupied territories. But despite the determination to defend themselves, the Palestinians seem to be ready for talks with the Lebanese authorities and, more exactly, with the newly-established National Salvation Council, on how to avoid a war inside Beirut.

We are ready to stay in the refugee camps; they are the bases for the Palestinian people [passage indistinct] The Palestinians are ready to leave Beirut, to allow the Lebanese Army to take over control there while the guerrillas withdraw to the four refugee camps situated just outside the city. The question now being discussed with the National Salvation Council is whether this step is to be taken before or after an Israeli withdrawal. Abu Jihad says the PLO demands an Israeli [passage indistinct] We shall keep our weapons and we are going to defend ourselves, but [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## FATAH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SITUATION IN LEBANON

GF231507 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 19

['Azzam Yunis dispatch]

[Excerpt] Salim az-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, Fatah Central Committee member and Fatah representative in Kuwait and the Gulf, has revealed that Syria did not join the battle against Israel because of purely military reasons. He said Soviet military delegations visiting Damascus recently have compensated Syria and supplied it with sophisticated military hardware. He said the Palestinian Resistance has sent a high-ranking Palestinian delegation to Jordan so that a stand can be taken on the current battle. Abu al-Adib said King Husayn's current visit to Moscow is aimed at bringing about the adoption of a Soviet stand on the current fighting in Lebanon.

Abu al-Adih affirmed that all volunteers who have passed through Syria have arrived in Lebanon. The Palestinian Resistance's field command in Damascus is deploying the volunteers in the battle areas. He said yesterday's Zionist attack against Syrian units and 'Alayh and Ar-Ruwaysan was aimed at preventing volunteers and supplies from reaching Lebanon.

Abu al-Adib expressed surprise at the failure to convene an Arab summit or foreign ministers' conference 18 days after the fighting has begun. He warned that the 1948 catastrophe brought about the downfall of several Arab regimes, and this should not be repeated in 1982. Any setback will allow no mercy on silent or complacent regimes.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Abu al-Adib said: One and half million Palestinians in the occupied territories declared yesterday that despite the fierce battles it is waging against the Zionist army, the PLO will remain firm and deep rooted. No power on earth can eradicate it.

Abu al-Adib said the Palestinians and Lebanese should not be left to fight alone, and urged the Arab nation to end its complacency and stop being a spectator. He asserted that Israel's goal is to capture the entire levant and, after Beirut, the enemy will head for Damascus and Amman. He reiterated what he said a week ago: that the Israelis will seek to create friction with Jordan by occupying the Khasirtah and Umm Qays area so that, if Jordan is compelled to defend itself, Sharon will implement what he announced in the Knesset 2 years ago by occupying Jordan to settle the Palestinians there by force.

Abu al-Adib said the Palestinians in the United States have asserted through their contacts with PLO offices that there is no real Arab pressure on the U.S. Government because had there been such pressure Haig and the Zionist lobby would not have been able to brush aside other parties in the U.S. Government and impose their foolish wishes.

## PLO PAPER ON LEBANESE AUTHORITY'S STAND

NC231846 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1324 GMT 23 Jun 82

["Text" of undated FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH article: "The Responsibilities of the Lebanese Authority"]

[Text] [Words indistinct] we have sought, and we still seek, to spare Beirut and all Lebanese areas the horrors of war and of the Israeli aggression.

When the Palestinian stance became agreeable to all the Lebanese sides, the grumbling and dissatisfaction of Philip Habib manifested itself in the form of artillery shells, aerial attacks and tanks trying to occupy 'Alayh, Bhamdun, Dahr al-Baydar and Sannin.

The Lebanese, both those in power and thoese who are not, now understand that the offers Philip Habib is making to them are unacceptable to Lebanon. This is because Lebanon, whose sovereignty Israel insists on wresting from the Palestinians, would be a Lebanon counter to the Lebanese people's will.

However, there remains for the Lebanese officials, some of whom are going very far in attacking the Palestinians and the Syrians, a realistic logic, and it is imperative they follow this rather than submit to the Israeli conditions. The reason is that the Lebanese officials know Israel has been in the area for 35 years. However, and despite Israel's victories, the Arab governments and masses still reject it and insist that Israel's existence is one of aggression, usurpation and unlawfulness that must be removed.

Philip Habib was surprised by the National Salvation Council unanimously requesting an Israeli withdrawal of 5 km in which to deploy the Lebanese Army in lieu of the Israeli invasion forces. At the same time, the National Salvation Council has understood the Palestinian stance, namely that measures can be initiated in the western area only when the people are reassured that the Lebanese Army has taken up its positions to a depth of 5 km and has begun to act as a buffer between the joint forces and the invading Israeli forces.

These Lebanese and Palestinian steps have been met with shelling, aggression, an attempt to control the Damascus-Beirut international highway and with aerial and artillery attacks against Beirut. This is because this stance has displeased Philip Habib and the Israeli leaders, who are now saying the PLO leadership remaining in Beirut will reorganize when the shock period has passed and then [words indistinct].

We are very conversant with the enemy's and Washington's objectives, and we are facing them with our potential for steadfastness and resistance. However, what needs clarification is the enemy's claim that he has come to liberate the Lebanese from the Palestinian albatross. In other words, the Israeli invaders have come to save Lebanon, and they are seeking to create a strong central government for all Lebanon.

The fact is that a strong and central government in Lebanon -- set up by the sheer force of the occupiers' bayonets -- can be nothing but a puppet of the Israeli occupiers. It cannot be a government for all Lebanon. However, it will be the government of those who accept it and who collaborate with the occupiers.

The silence of the legitimate authority and its head, President Ilyas Sarkis, and their failure to take a public stance on the Israeli invasion has left the imoression at home and abroad that official Lebanon welcomes the Israel, invasion in order to rid itself of its domestic problems and those with the Palestinians and Syrians.

We believe it is incumbent upon President Sarkis to take a stand against the aggression and against the invasion, if he is really dedicated to protecting the Lebanese entity and Lebanon's sovereignty. The reason is that the Israelis, about whom silence is being maintained in B'abda, will not leave the south or forego the water of the Litani River.

We wonder what Lebanon's unity and its strong and central government would mean if Israel continues to occupy the south. It is the duty of the head of the Lebanese authority to condemn aggression openly and to demand the withdrawal of the invading forces.

Why doesn't President Sarkis contact France and ask it to take a stand and extend its support, thus protecting Lebanon's existence and sovereignty? Why doesn't President Sarkis contact the Soviet Union and ask for its backing and aid in protecting Lebanon's existence and sovereignty?

A long debate took place yesterday in the National Salvation Council. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan asked that a stand be adopted on the occupation and that the occupation be regarded as the priority issue on whose [word indistinct] a consensus should be reached. The question is: Why doesn't the head of the Lebanese authority openly adopt the stand of the National Salvation Council? Also, why doesn't the world know that official Lebanon, exactly as popular Lebanon, is unhappy with this aggression and that official Lebanon is suffering from this aggression exactly as the masses of the south, Beirut and the mountain are suffering.

A slight improvement in the authority's stance would be reflected in an improvement on the ground. It also would alleviate the pain of the Lebanese and Palestinians. This authority should reveal the magnitude of the Israeli aggression against the peaceful and unarmed masses. We wonder who this authority wants to govern, if it continues to maintain silence vis-a-vis the aggression and the barbaric shelling.

We are surprised by President Sarkis' personal stance. This is because the truth is that the Muslim wing, which adheres to Lebanon's unity -- because Lebanon is this wing's very existence and life -- will not agree indefinitely that its legitimacy be obliterated and that its representatives remain silent over aggression.

Sa'ib Salam, Al-Wazzan, Al-Huss, Muhsin Ibrahim, George Hawi, Mufti Hasan Khalid, 'Abdallah al-Yafi, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh and Nazih al-Bizri expect the authority representing them and their masses to raise its voice against aggression. This is because the Lebanese masses are being struck, their sons are dying and their homes are being destroyed, while the enemy is saying the authority is not against him. However, only west Beirut and its residents -- the Palestinians and their allies -- stand opposed to the enemy.

However, the children who are killed by the bombs are the sons of Lebanon's Muslim wing, whether they are the sons of leftists or conservatives.

We believe Shafiq al-Wazzan shoulders a Lebanese, moral and ethical responsibility to ask President Sarkis officially to raise his voice and to ask that the shelling be stopped, that the siege be lifted and that the aggressors withdraw, instead of continuing to hide behind Philip Habib.

Israel seriously wants to divide Lebanon -- and this is what we know what Shafiq al-Wazzan, Bashir al-Jumayyil, Nabih Birri, Sa'ib Salam, Mufti Khalid and In'am Ra'd also know.

If the unified stance of the authority and of National Salvation Council -- which should have preceded it, and which shouldn't have been (?convinced with difficulty) of the views agreed upon by the council members -- is the mean to preserve the blood of the Lebanese people, it should be a public and decisive stance. Furthermore, this authority shouldn't represent only one flank or sect in Lebanon, namely, the Maronite sect.

We wished President Sarkis would have been angry about the south and Beirut, just as he was angry about Zahlah when the Syrians surrounded it. We are not citing all these examples to open the dark pages of the past. However, pain is gripping our hearts as we see the authority viewing Lebanon only with one eye.

The devastating danger demands that the authority open its eyes in order to view the whole of Lebanon and to take a firm stand that would preserve the whole of Lebanon. All those who are in Lebanon hope the authority will face up to its responsibility and to the challenge.

VOP RIDICULES 'ZIONIST ENEMY RADIO' REPORTS

NC230926 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0525 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, masses of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, brother fighters: As a climax to the psychological warfare and lies, the Zionist enemy radio has highlighted its newscasts during the past few days with reports saying the families of several Palestinian Revolution leaders fled from Beirut which is besieged by land, sea, and air.

One such report said Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] wife fled to the Gulf and that his eldest son [words indistinct] left Beirut on board the Italian ship which was used to evacuate Italian nationals from Lebanon.

Another report said Khalid, the eldest son of Nayif Hawatimah, fled to Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, Khadr -- George Habash's son -- preferred to flee to Cairo. The list of those fleeing is long.

The Zionist radio, however, ignored the fact that Abu 'Ammar never married. The whole world knows Abu 'Ammar's famous statement is which he says he is married to the revolution.

Nayif Hawatimah has no children and Khalid has not yet been born, in spite of the fact that Hawatimah uses the name Abu Khalid.

George Habash has only two pretty girls. We hope they will live long.

It remains to be seen how those who construct these rumors on the Zionist enemy radio could make such ridiculous mistakes? Also, we wonder how the leaders of the terrorist groups, quoting the famous Zionist definition, could smuggle their families from Beirut at the time the enemy leaders have issued successive, resonant statements on the siege of Beirut from all directions?

[Word indistinct] The terrorists succeeded in enabling their families to evaporate into thin air through the roadblocks of the invading army which is laying siege around Beirut.

You, the heroes of the joint forces and the Amal movement, have become completely aware of, and wise to, the lies and rumors which are disseminated by the enemy radio. You might hear it reported that your wives and children have fled from Beirut, in spite of the fact you are not yet married.

PLO OFFICE CLAIMS KHALAF INTERVIEW 'DISTORTED'

GF231458 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] We have received the following from the PLO office in Abu Dhabi:

On seeking a clarification from a responsible source in the Palestinian Revolution regarding the interview LE MONDE attributed to Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], it transpires that the interview has been distorted and its paragraphs misarranged so that one understands from it the opposite of what one should. Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist quarters are agreed on one major point: not to discuss any ideas of this kind before the Zionist enemy withdraws a sufficient distance from Beirut as a prelude to his complete withdrawal.

CORRECTION TO SALAH KHALAF INTERVIEW

The following variations to the item entitled "Salah Khalaf: 'No Choice But Resistance,'" published in the 23 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page A 1, are supplied from Brussels LE SOIR in French on 23 June: Page A 1, graf eight, line four reads: never secure that. For us the reverse is true.

[Question] Why did hostilities break out again this morning?

[Answer] To terrorize the city, particularly our Lebanese partners, at the moment when we are to meet the committee's envoys. As far as we are concerned, we are ready and prepared to hold out to the end, to the last man. That is the price of the survival of our cause. Of course there are Lebanese, whom we must take into consideration, and that is what motivates the proposal I have just mentioned. We have resisted (picking up graf nine line three, supplying additional passage and dropping extraneous quote marks)

Graf nine, line four reads: superiority is clear. Instead of his MiG aircraft or his tanks, which have been decimated, President al-Asad would (supplying additional clause)

Graf ten, line four reads: not understand it. Of course we know this war has many aspects and that wiping us out is only one of them. It was necessary to restore the balance after the rout of Saddam Husayn, to curb Iran and to bring Syria to its knees. And what is the USSR's share of the cake in all that? The mystery will be cleared up one day."

Dramatic Development in 48 Hours?

Abu Iyad was lost in thought for a moment, then roused himself and said: I feel there will be a dramatic development in 48 hours. It may be negative for us, but things cannot go on forever."

[Question] Are there direct contacts between the PLO and the United States?

[Answer] I am opposed to that. Hani al-Hasan (Mr 'Arafat's envoy) would like nothing better, but the Americans do not want such contacts.

[Question] What is the position on the possibility of Mr 'Arafat's being invited to visit France?

[Answer] President Mitterrand is paying the price for his visit to Israel. Just as we criticized him before, so we now appreciate France's position. The gesture of inviting Mr 'Arafat to Paris would be highly symbolic, and we would value it.

Abu Iyad accused the Israelis of being behind the unexplained attacks which have shaken west Beirut in the past few days. "It is to demoralize the population and sow doubt.... Of course their agents are in the city. Moreover, there is still constant communication between the two sectors of Beirut. There are hundreds if not thousands of radio hams in the western sector. Go and pick out the truth from the lies.

"Whatever happens," Abu (picking up graf eleven line one and supplying additional grafs)

## QATAR

### CABINET RELEASES STATEMENT ON LEBANON SITUATION

GF240937 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Doha, 23 Jun (WAKH) -- The Qatari Cabinet has called on all Arab countries to do their full share in the national duty which requires their cooperation to find a prompt and successful means to unify ranks and to move, with all potentials, to coordinate their stand to aid the Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in the fierce battle they have waged and are still waging alone against the Zionist enemy, thus setting -- through their exemplary courage -- examples history will record for them.

In a statement issued by the Qatari Cabinet last night following the ordinary weekly session it held under his highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the State of Qatar reiterated its full commitment to do its complete share in carrying out this holy duty with all its might. Following is the text of the statement:

Aggressive Israel continues its criminal attempts to storm Beirut, the capital of fraternal Lebanon, after it swept through its territory in an unprecedented and unparalled way. If Israel's history is full of proofs that it is an aggressive and sinful entity, the aggression it is currently practicing against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, with a brutality exceeding all its previous brutalities, proves beyond any doubt that it is very far from what is falsely claims to be -- a peace-seeking country interested only in guaranteeing security for itself. The truth is that it is only a bloodthirsty country, as it has shown by intentionally shedding blood in wars it has professionally launched without any reasonable justification and without any consideration of the killing, deformation, and expulsion of women, children and elderly people.

There is no doubt that Israel's determination to continue to commit such horrifying and tyrannical aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples will not only destroy the resistance which these peoples are nurturing in a way worthy of praise and glorification but -- as is evident to all -- to openly, through its historical Zionist plots, establish what these expansionist aggressive plots call "the great Israel" in a region extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. Our Arab nation's primary duty from the start was to rise and, with all the might demanded by the grave situation, hold the necessary responsible meeting to organize a unified Arab action to counter the fierce Zionist attack against our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers. All of us know we do not lack the appropriate potential to carry out this action made incumbent by duty. (?We should be) like a unified edifice that strengthens itself. However, our fragmentation has regrettably precluded this. It is not time to place blame or bring each other to accounts, but it is a fateful "decisive time" to deal with the situation facing us and to avert the threats menancing our future.

Due to the continuation of the brutal massacre in fraternal Lebanon, the Qatari Cabinet calls on all fraternal Arab countries to do their full share in upholding our national duty, which requires all of us to cooperate to find the prompt and successful means to unify our ranks and to practically move, with all our might, to coordinate our stand to aid our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers, everyone according to his capacity, in the fierce battle they have waged and are still waging alone against our common enemy, thus setting, in their model courage, examples history will record for them in glory after their courage has won first place among historical examples of courage, manhood and sacrifice in defense of the homeland and for the protection of its honor and dignity.

The State of Qatar reiterates its (?commitment) to carrying out its full share in shouldering this holy national duty with all its might.

Israel, in its brutal invasion of fraternal Lebanon and its continued sinful aggressive practices against its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and against its people and against the Palestinian people on this territory, has added a new link in the chain of its violations of the simplest principles of international morality and humanity, and its blatant violation of the UN Charter and its aims and UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 501, 508, 509 and 512. Israel, through its continued blatant violations, is destroying the world's civilized heritage as represented in the concepts the above-mentioned resolutions, thus provoking the indignation of the world community and exposing world security and peace to the gravest dangers. Therefore, the Qatari Cabinet calls on the international community to try -- through the United Nations, which is the organization authorized to impose the respect of international authority and to preserve the world's peace and security -- to adopt all practical countermeasures to put an end to this appalling tragedy, the biggest one of our present age, starting with positive and effective action to force Israel to implement the Security Council resolutions to abide by the cease-fire and to immediately withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally. This will redress right, put an end to wrong and preserve the United Nation's authority, the defiance of which would result in the destruction of civilization and the supreme and human values our world is proud of.

140 VOLUNTEERS LEAVE FOR LEBANON 23 JUNE

GF231748 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] The first group of Palestinian and Lebanese volunteers left Doha today aboard a special plane for Lebanon via Syria.

The PLO office held a farewell reception of a religious nature in honor of this group, which consists of 140 combatants. During the reception, Shaykh Mahmud 'Id spoke on the meaning of struggle in Islam. Afterward he prayed with the combatants and those present for the souls of the martyrs. They prayed to God to grant victory to the Islamic nation against the aggressors, Zionists and crusaders.

Other groups of volunteers will depart later. Special planes will resume daily shipments of supplies and medicine as of 24 June until all the material and vehicles donated by Qatari brothers have been shipped.

## SAUDI ARABIA

AUSTRIAN MINISTER VISITS, MAKES STATEMENT

GF221355 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 20 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive statement" by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr to AL-MADINAH correspondent 'Abdallah al-'Umari in At-Ta'if -- no date given]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to AL-MADINAH, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs affirmed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is an obvious violation of international law and the UN Charter. He condemned the invasion and expressed his deep appreciation for all the efforts being exerted by the United Nations to maintain peace in this region. The Austrian foreign minister called for stopping military supplies to Israel, and said this is the best measure against the Zionist entity.

The Austrian minister said his visit to the kingdom reflects the deep relations between the two countries, and that he came to offer Austria's condolences to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the ruling family and Saudi people. The minister said he held talks with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on a number of important issues.

The Austrian foreign minister told AL-MADINAH: We completely support Security Council Resolutions Nos 508 and 509, which call for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. He called for reestablishing a sovereign Lebanese state and for maintaining the entity of this state.

With regard to the European initiative and especially the meeting between Kreisky and Mitterrand on the Lebanese issue, the Austrian minister told AL-MADINAH the two had discussed the current situation in the Middle East in detail. He added: During Mitterrand's visit to Vienna, we issued a joint statement that included five major points: First, we really wish to reestablish Lebanon's sovereignty and unity. Second, we call for following up Security Council Resolutions Nos 508 and 509 regarding the end of war and withdrawal of Israeli troops and any foreign army from Lebanese territory. Third, we call for maintaining the security and safety of Lebanese and Palestinian citizens and helping war victims. Fourth, we urge recognition and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Fifth, we call for respect and safeguarding the recognized international borders of all countries in this region. The Austrian minister affirmed that the two governments will exert all possible efforts within the framework of these principles.

Answering a question by AL-MADINAH on sanctions the EEC could impose on Israel to guarantee its withdrawal from Lebanon, the minister said: We think international opinion is the best thing to force Israel to abandon the invasion. Asked his opinion by AL-MADINAH on Begin's policy in the region and his provocative acts against neighboring states, the Austrian foreign minister said that in his view, in regard to both the Arabs and the Israelis, this is a very dangerous policy for the region's countries and countries of the whole world.

Answering another question on PLO participation in any negotiations to resolve the Middle East issue, the minister said the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people. The Austrian minister called for PLO participation in any negotiations concerning the Palestinian people and their future.

Regarding his opinion about the U.S. stand and its support for all Israeli acts, he said: It is obvious that Israel enjoys great support from the United States. It is known that Israel can dictate U.S. policy and it is dictating it now. He added: U.S. impact on Begin's policy is very weak. Begin does not allow anyone to influence his policy, not even the United States.

In conclusion, the Austrian minister hailed relations between Saudi Arabia and Austria.

RIYADH COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI MOVES, ARAB UNITY

LD231718 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib is still in the region at a time when Israeli forces are still present in Lebanese territory and the Arab League is attempting to learn the views of its member-countries regarding the possibility of convening an urgent Arab summit to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The possibility of obtaining substantial results which are more than a cease-fire, and of avoiding more slaughter does not seem to be in the cards at present, especially since the Israelis have laid down three crippling conditions:

1. The establishment of a demilitarized zone between Lebanon and Israel for 40-45 km with international forces stationed in it;

2. [Words indistinct] the complete evacuation of Syrian forces from Lebanon;

3, Disarming the Palestinian Resistance.

It is quite clear that Israel, by its three conditions, has interfered in the affairs of an independent and sovereign state and has dictated well-defined conditions which are an unacceptable price for a settlement by an internationally recognized country. Solutions cannot be reached on conditions that might reduce the opportunities of submitted choices for the most suitable [word indistinct] and the achievement of [word indistinct] within the framework of the efforts for completely resolving the problem.

It is quite clear that one of the aims of the Israelis (?is) to ignore any talk of Palestinian rights and the legitimacy of struggle for regaining these rights, an aim which has been achieved because the axis of current deliberations and communications is centered on resolving the Lebanese problem [passage indistinct].

When current deliberations are centered only on the means of Israeli withdrawal and do not include a discussion of a wider scope including firm Palestinian rights, the final outcome of all these moves can result in nothing but a calming of the situation. That will give Israel another advantage in time, to be added to the advantage it gained by destroying an important part of the Palestinian and Arab strength that could be difficult to regain in a short time.

That is and has been happening at a time when friends of the Arab world have made no mentionable progress in supporting truth and resisting what is false. The Israelis have thus found a valuable opportunity to continue their aggressive action because they feel the lack of seriousness in the external threats. It is truly regrettable that the prevailing situation reflects the reality of the collusion between the forces and that it is wrong to think that alliances among them will continue. [as heard] How can we pressure Israel and those backing it if we do not benefit from the friendly relations between us and these forces?

What is required at this particular time is a stand directed by all the realities and distinctions brought out by the recent events in Lebanon so that we can reach a true and courageous Arab stand, one responsive to the hopes of our people. After that we can reach a compromise regarding the nature of the Arab world's relations with external forces and the extent of the nation's capabilities for exploiting them, or for liquidating such relations if they become a burden to the nation and does not offer a result.

'NEW IDEAS' PROPOSED ON LEBANESE SITUATION

JN231250 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Egypt today proposed a number of new ideas to contribute to ending the current tension in Lebanon and to pave the way for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has conveyed the Egyptian ideas to the U.S. ambassador in Cairo and asked him to forward them to the U.S. Government. This came during Dr Ghali's meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Cairo. The ambassador gave a detailed briefing on the outcome of the contacts U.S. envoy Philip Habib had with the parties concerned [with the conflict] in order to end the tense situation in Lebanon.

AL-AHRAM SCORES ISRAEL'S STANCE TOWARD PLO

NC232226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jun (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM criticizes the Israeli military establishment's strange logic in dealing with the Palestinian Resistance and in considering it merely a band of murderers who frighten innocent Israeli civilians.

In a commentary in Thursday's edition, AL-AHRAM says this view is not different from the view of other governments toward terrorist gangs working in their countries, such as the Baader Meinhoff gang in Germany. Despite the great dissimilarity between the resistance as a political-military organization expressing the national will of a people deprived of freedom, land and entity and political bands that operate to change the political systems in some countries through violence, Israel is using the idea of security as an excuse, as though it were confronting extremist groups working on its territory.

AL-AHRAM notes that placing the resistance in this perspective will not change its status, and the denial of facts does not prevent its existence. Judging from Jewish history, Israel should be the first to realize that attempts at genocide will not eliminate the rights of others, foremost of which is the right to self-determination and free choice, just as the Jews have the right to live in a secure homeland.

AL-AHRAM affirms that standing east of Beirut, laying siege to it from air and sea, shelling the Palestinian positions and waiting for the resistance leaders to raise white flags and surrender in order to prove that they are truly a band of fanatic terrorists and outlaws are illusions for which there might be a long wait.

COMMUNIQUE NO 751: 8 IRANIANS, 3 IRAQIS KILLED

JN231620 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA) -- Iraqi Armed Forces continue to abide by the contents of the speech delivered by President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, on 20 June 1982, and by the Revolution Command Council statement issued on 10 June 1982. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique issued here today says that despite the Iraqi forces' commitment to the cease-fire, they came under enemy shelling and were forced to respond to the fire to silence enemy guns. The communique said the Iranian forces lost eight men killed and one vehicle and one excavator destroyed. The Iraqi forces' sacrifices were three martyrs in all sectors.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 751 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious sons of Iraq continue to abide by the contents of the historic speech of President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, and by the Revolution Command Council's statement issued on 10 June 1982. However, Iranian enemy forces continued to shell our units in the operational sectors, compelling our forces to return the fire and silence enemy guns. Our valiant units confronted a number of enemy groups that attempted to advance toward our forward positions, pounded them with various weapons and forced them to flee.

Known enemy losses for last night and today are eight men killed and one vehicle and one excavator destroyed. Our sacrifices were three martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 June 1982

KURDISH PARTY HAILS RCC DECISION TO WITHDRAW

JN221010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA) -- The Democratic Party of Kurdistan [DPK] has hailed the Revolution Command Council's decision to withdraw Iraqi forces from Iranian territory.

In a statement published here today, the party said it stands quite ready to continue the struggle on all levels, placing all its capabilities at the disposal of the Revolution Command Council in defense of the homeland against any aggressor.

The party stressed that the current stage calls for alertness in order to topple all wicked plans and programmed propaganda against Iraq. It said the Kurdish people will be at the head of those defending the great accomplishments and gains achieved in Iraq and will be a strong shield safeguarding the principles and objectives adopted by the 17 July revolution.

The DPK's statement asserted that Iraq has placed the Arab countries before their responsibilities and aborted all pretexts aimed at plotting against the Nonaligned Movement.

BAGHDAD ASSAILS IRAN'S CLAIMS OF ANTI-ZIONISM

NC191407 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Khomeyni's Zionist regime is resorting to sly methods in an effort to keep the Iranian people preoccupied with the war. This regime does not want to give the Iranian Armed Forces an opportunity to think. It wants to continue to force them to fight on so that the war can be used as a pretext to crush Iranian freedom-seekers and as something to which the regime's inability to solve domestic problems and to prevent greater economic bankruptcy can be attributed.

If Khomeyni's regime, which is paying so much lipservice to the liberation of Jerusalem and to supporting the Palestinian people, actually wanted to defend the Lebanese and Palestinian people and to rush to their aid, then why did it not agree to end the war and to establish a cease-fire? Why did it reject a respectable and just peace and by doing so prevent the Iraqi forces from going to Lebanon to defend the Lebanese and Palestinian people? Can one talk of liberating Jerusalem and fighting against Zionism and yet continue to fight with the enemies of Zionism -- the Iraqi people? Why did Khomeyni's regime not give the Iraqi Army the opportunity to prepare itself for its Islamic and Arab duty, which is to support the Palestinians? Why did it continue the war and keep the Iraqi Armed Forces occupied, hence giving Israel the chance to launch aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and paving the way for the Zionist forces' offensive?

Of course the distance between words and deeds is great. The sending of a small group of 400 people to fight against the occupiers of Jerusalem can never serve as a veil to cover the crimes committed by Khomeyni's regime in its relations with Israel and in the blow thus inflicted on the Muslim Palestinians. This demagogic and opportunistic act by Khomeyni's Zionist regime was carried out only for propaganda purposes.

If Khomeyni's regime truly wanted to help Palestine and Lebanon, it could have mobilized all its forces against the occupiers of Jerusalem. Iraq, too, was prepared to send its forces, along with the Iranian forces, to fight against the occupiers of Jerusalem.

However, everyone is aware of the nature of Khomeyni's regime, which is futilely beating its chest for Palestine [words indistinct], because it is actually the enemy of Islamic countries and the sworn enemy of the Palestinians.

BAGHDAD: IRAN CHALLENGES ENTIRE ARAB WORLD

GF231517 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Iranian rulers have once again begun threatening Iraq. They have disclosed that they have drawn up plans for a new attack on Iraq.

The murderous Persian chauvinists are in fact challenging the whole of the Arab nation this time. The remarks which Khomeyni and Rafsanjani have been making remind us of the statements a number of Iranian political and military figures made prior to the current war. With the intention of forcing Iraq to fight, those officials resorted to provocations and threats -- moves which served no purpose on the diplomatic level.

In fact, it will be recalled that they openly declared that they would attack Baghdad. This was followed by the adoption of a number of military measures against Iraq. Thus they laid the cornerstone for the aggressive war against Iraq -- a clash which has been continuing for the past 22 months. The result of this war has been great losses for Iran and the Iranians.

It is common knowledge that, with a view to weakening Iraq's economy and society prior to the war, the Iranian rulers spared no effort to commit every kind of crime against our country. However, Iraq countered the aggressive moves of the puppet Iranian rulers by dealing hard blows to the Iranian Armed Forces. In fact, the Iraqi Army has occupied Iranian territory.

After seeing that the war was being waged on Iranian soil -- and being daunted by this state of affairs -- the Iranian rulers moved to deny making threats against Iraq, saying instead that Iraq had launched aggression against Iran. The truth is that Iraq, which is fully aware of the crimes committed by the Iranian rulers, moved to give an effective lesson to these aggressors who [words indistinct]. In fact, Iraq has made them understand that this is not a century which tolerates aggression and hostility. It has made these aggressor [word indistinct] understand that the peoples of our century need to live together like brothers and friends and cooperate within the framework of world peace.

Regrettably, however, the sense of pride which has dominated their worm-infested minds has pushed the [word indistinct] Iranian rulers nearer to the precipice of destruction. They have failed to hear progressive Iraq's proposals for peace. They have failed to (?recognize the most basic rights of Muslim Iraq and its people and moved to be disrespectful). And, regardless of the fact that they have suffered a great loss of live, they have preferred to continue their inauspicious war for the sake of achieving illusory objectives. By acting in such a manner, they have exposed their usurping and aggressive character.

Iraq is still capable of countering the rapid moves the Iranian rulers make. In fact, it has always been able to contain the ferocious parasites on behalf of the peace-loving [word indistinct] of the region. This is the true state of affairs.

## CORRECTION TO STATEMENT ON CEASE-FIRE OFFER

In the item entitled "Statement on Offer for Cease-Fire With Iran," published in the 10 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page E 1, delete the item's last three paragraphs on page E 2. The "text of the item ends with "[Signed] The Revolution Command Council... 10 June 1982"

## BRIEFS

OUTGOING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR -- Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA) -- 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, received here today Algerian Ambassador in Baghdad Abderrahmane Cheriet on the expiration of his term of office in Iraq. The discussions during the meeting focused on bilateral relations and means to consolidate ese relations in the interest of the Arab nation and its fateful causes. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 24 Jun 82 JN]

AMMAN REPORTS KING HUSAYN DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW

JN231212 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Nur, left Amman for the Soviet Union at noon today on a visit of several days, during which his majesty will meet with Soviet leaders.

Accompanying His Majesty King Husayn are Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs and acting foreign minister.

AD-DUSTUR on Ties With USSR

JN240706 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Husayn in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] From the beginning, Jordan has reiterated its rejection of a monopoly of the peace efforts in the region. Jordan has always stressed the need for bringing all peace-loving forces to participate in these efforts in order to reach a just and lasting solution that would keep the area away from the dangers of aggression and destruction and would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to set up their state in their homeland, Palestine.

When Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev presented his plan regarding the international conference in which all parties concerned with the conflict, foremost among which is the PLO, should participate, Jordan was the first to welcome the idea because it is one Jordan believes in and previously advocated.

Now that it has become clear that the Camp David plot and the other Israeli designs, including those of settlements and civilian administration, are driving the area toward war, beginning first in Lebanon, it is time for Jordan, which shoulders a special responsibility toward the Palestinian problem, and for the Soviet Union, which shoulders a special responsibility toward world peace and toward curbing aggression, to meet at the highest level and coordinate their work in an attempt to save the area and the world from the fire ignited by the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Luckily, relations between the two friendly countries are qualified to carry out serious work to face the requirements of the circumstances. Their bilateral cooperation based on mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs yielded fruitful results in the cultural fields. Thousands of Jordanian students are pursuing studies in various universities and higher education institutes in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is also participating in supporting development plans and implementing a number of development projects in Jordan. Jordan has also started diversifying its arms sources in accordance with its defense needs. The official Soviet quarters' response in this respect was good.

The Soviet Union's stand in condemning aggression and in supporting the Arab right to confront the Zionist-imperialist onslaught is worthy of appreciation and respect. Jordan, which has always aspired for and insisted on a just peace, highly appreciates the stands of this friendly country.

When His Majesty King Husayn meets and talks with the Soviet leaders, he is not doing so on behalf of Jordan alone, but also on behalf of the Arab nation and all patriots in the Arab homeland.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-QASIM VIEWS LEBANON CRISIS

PM240853 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 Jun 82 pp 22, 23

[Raghidah Dirgham interview with Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim in New York "during Security Council debate on Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: You must have spoken to U.S. officials. Did you find the Americans have the same readiness they had in 1978 to secure Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory?

Marwan al-Qasim: Yes. During certain meetings with U.S. officials I have found they are totally committed to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. In the meantime they are committed to the Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and withdrawal. For the first time we find that several Western countries have become clearly aware that Israel's intention goes beyond expanding the zone which it thinks necessary to protect itself against attacks. Most Westerners believed that reaching the Litani River could be the limit that would give some security to their villages and settlements. But the continuing advance to the outskirts of Beirut began to expose Israel's real intentions, namely to try to impose its control on larger areas than expected.

AL-HAWADITH: Let me clarify the point of withdrawal. Do these assurances say that Israel will withdraw from all Lebanese territory or to what you previously called "buffer zone"?

Marwan al-Qasim: As I said, there are assurances by the countries concerned that they will not allow Israel to remain in Lebanese territory. As you know, one of the first reasons that led to the creation of such buffer zones was Israel's unwarranted fear for the security of its settlements. We believe Israel is trying to benefit from every field possible, be it military or political.

AL-HAWADITH: You have spoken about the many open possibilities, including the much talked about theory of opening the way to peace. In other words, the Israeli operation will eventually lead to consultations and peace negotiations with the Arab countries either collectively or individually. What do you think of this theory?

Marwan al-Qasim: With regard to the peace process, I believe the Arab stand is clear and obvious to the whole world. Since 1978 there has been a consensus on the principles for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area based on Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, foremost of which is Jerusalem, and on recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their state on the West Bank and Gaza. This principle was endorsed at the Arab summit. In addition there have been contacts and proposals in this regard including the Saudi peace plan which, in essence, is no different from the Baghdad summit resolutions. As for the belief that Israel will try to impose peace as a result of its military victories, I do not think that this will be acceptable. I believe Israel might try to impose peace, but this will not lead to a real peace.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude regarding Israel's aim to establish a multinational force in which the United States will participate?

Marwan al-Qasim: I believe the United Nations, through the Security Council, must be primarily responsible for preserving Lebanon's security and independence.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there any need now for the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] to remain in Lebanon, or should they withdraw?

Marwan al-Qasim: This is up to the legitimate authorities in Lebanon. Previously there were several Arab countries participating in this force. One of Israel's justications for continuing its aggression is the allegation that the existence of such a force jeopardizes its security. Such allegations are false, but Israel is using and exploiting them as a justification for its action.

Israel could claim that the presence of Syrian forces is a threat to its security and for this reason it entered Lebanon. Such excuses are illogical but Israel imposes them on the world.

AL-HAWADITH: Sharon's well-known and publicized plan is based on his theory that the Palestinian state exists in Jordan and there is no need to establish a Palestinian state in another place. It is said his objective now is to create political conditions to implement his plan in Jordan itself.

Marwan al-Qasim: Jordan is the most ancient Arab state. Jordan existed before there was a Palestine problem or a Palestinian tragedy. Jordan will continue to play its Arab and national role in all fields.

AL-HAWADITH: Let me now move to the question of Iran and its war with Iraq. How have these developments affected Jordan, which has stood with Iraq throughout the war?

Marwan al-Qasim: Jordan stands with Iraq just as it stands with every Arab state that becomes the target of foreign aggression.

AL-HAWADITH: Jordan did not stand with Syria, for example, during the recent military clashes with Israel in Lebanon?

Marwan al-Qasim: If we look back at the past 3 years we find, unfortunately, that our efforts to formulate a unified strategy to face Israel have not been successful. In the past 3 years there has been some sort of hostility toward Jordan. When the recent Israeli attack on Lebanon began, Jordan immediately offered to send volunteers to Lebanon as it had to Iraq. Had Syria asked for volunteers we would have sent them. Jordan is known for immediately going to the help of its brothers wherever they may be.

We believe confrontation with Israel is a battle of destiny that concerns not one particular Arab state but all the Arab nation. I do not think any Arab country individually can resist Israel because Israel not only has military strength but also political, economic and diplomatic potential which it exploits. We often react to Israel's actions too late. A unified Arab stand and Arab front must be forged so as to interact with the demands of this nation.

AL-HAWADITH: Now that the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon has been dealt a blow, has the time come to open other fronts for resistance in Jordan and Syria?

Marwan al-Qasim: There are, of course, requirements. Opening the Jordanian front has many requirements. We have already said that opening the front to military operations is one of the possibilities. There must be coordination and exploitation of all resources. I repeat, all resources. For example, we are trying to buy some self-defense weapons in order to defend our skies. So far we have been unable to obtain such arms. What is the use of opening a front if such a front is unable to defend its skies? We believe that would give Israel a new excuse to launch a new operation, create a new reality and occupy more Arab lands. When we confront Israel the confrontation must be real and not merely words. By real confrontation I do not mean only military confrontation but also that all resource must be exploited. All resouces.

AR-RA'Y: MILITARY OPTION IS ONLY ALTERNATIVE

JN231012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Stand Liable To Achieve Victory," AR-RA'Y says: We cannot ignore the direct connection between the escalation of the Israeli invading forces' military operations in Lebanon during the past 2 days and the results of Menahem Begin's meetings with U.S. President Reagan.

The immediate results of this meeting show that Reagan was very generous in supporting what Begin proposed regarding the importance of continuing the Israeli invasion until the storming of Beirut to liquidate the rest of the Palestinian people and to impose a political formula in which the Lebanese Government would be forced to sign an individual peace treaty with the Zionist entity.

AR-RA'Y adds: Though we are certain that no Arab expected other results from the meeting, we are confident that there is a strong feeling of disappointment and bitterness which has struck all those who have wasted precious time in exerting intensified efforts within the framework of contacts and consultations with the U.S. dministrations, with the hope of it intervening and practicing the minimum level of responsibilities which would help maintain U.S. interests in the Arab region, stop the Israeli invasion and to save Beirut from inescapable catastrophe.

Shall we surrender to this feeling of disappointment and leave the Palestinian and Lebanese people alone in facing the invading Zionist forces? Will history forgive us if we, in such critical moments, abandon the most noble symbols of Arab struggle against the Zionist onslaught? Will this be enough for us or is it incumbent on us to search for an alternative option to the political one which has led to where we are now?

We think, despite the critical situation and the few chances afforded the Arabs to save the PLO and Lebanon, that the only alternative left is the military option with all its burdens and sacrifices.

AR-RA'Y concludes: This is the only alternative and adopting it would lead to establishing an Arab stand capable of achieving victory and with which the anticipated Beirut battle would be merely a link in a chain which will end only by breaking the enemy's will and wresting the Arab right from the clutches of aggression.

JORDAN TIMES LAUDS U.S. SENATORS' STATEMENTS

JN230919 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Small Signs"]

[Text] The signals coming out of Washington these days indicate that some American political leaders have started to understand the nature of the militaristic monster that American money and arms have created in Israel, and have started to speak out honestly on the matter. The American Government itself remains enigmatic and fuzzy. While it has called on Israel to withdraw to its border, it has not taken the kind of resolute, bold and decisive action that it took, for example, to counter developments in Afghanistan, Poland and the Falkland Islands. To judge the Americans by their actions, and not their words, we would have to assume that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon is rather to their liking. If it weren't, they would have done more about the matter than they have done to date, especially as American responsibility for the Israeli move must be judged as commensurate with America's arming and financing of the State of Israel.

But there are some voices in Washington that reveal to us the traditional fairness and humanity of the people of the United States: The statements by Senator Charles Percy are an indication of concern among thoughtful Americans who can see that American national interests are not served by an Israel armed to the teeth and running amok in the Middle East. Senator Paul Tsongas has also made similarly humane and reasonable statements, and has called for the United States to say that Israel's actions were wrong.

These are small signs, but signs nevertheless of real concern among some Americans. We hope they are a harbinger of a more balanced official reaction from the Reagan administration.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 23-24 JUNE

Military Governor Appointed

JN231515 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] It was learned from an informed source a short while ago that the Israeli occupation authorities have appointed a military governor for the Ash-Shuf area in Lebanon.

Clashes, Shelling Reported

NC231642 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The intensity of the air and artillery bombardment increased this afternoon along the mountain axes from the Al-Luwayzah-Jumhur area to the 'Alayh-Bhamdun area and up to Hammana and (Nab' as-Sihha).

According to the information received by the Voice of Lebanon this afternoon on the fighting, Isreli aircraft together with field artillery have continued to violently bombard the Syrian and Palestinian positions along these axes since 1445 [1245 GMT], concentrating the violent bombardment on Al-Luwayzah, Tallat al-Jumhur, the perimeter of the electric company in the area, the perimeter of the [words indistinct] Jumhur Church, the area near the Al-Jumhuriyah school, 'Arayya, the [name indistinct] intersection, Al-'Abbadiyah, the 'Alayh area, Suq al-Gharb, (Makkin), 'Ayn as-Sayyidah, the Bhamdun area, ('Ayn al-Jadidah) and the Sawfar area.

The Israelis advanced towards Al-'Azzuniyah, while the aircraft bombed sand dunes and the airprot area. The bombardment intensified between 1500 and 1600 today, and many fires were seen in the shelled areas, with columns of smoke and rising flames. The Israeli bombardment hit a Syrian ammunition dump on (Tallat ar-Riyad). The bombardment also hit the perimeter of the electric company in Jumhur. Damage has been caused as a result of the air and ground bombardment. An Israeli operation to encircle the Palestine Liberation Army positions in the Jumhur area has also been noticed.

There was also an exchange of artillery fire between the Israeli forces in Mansuriyat Bhamdun and the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Bhamdun for about 90 minutes, from 1400 to 1530 today. Our correspondents have reported that a Syrian tank received a direct hit in Al-Luwayzah and was seen burning. Some Syrian vehicles were also hit behind [name indistinct] factory in Al-Luwayzah. Other Syrian vehicles and artillery emplacements were destroyed in Jumhur and (Tallat ar-Riyad). In the area between 'Alayh and Bhamdun, some Syrian tanks, armored vehicles and other equipment were put out of action as a result of the bombardment. Two Syrian artillery emplacements in Bhamdun and a Palestinian ammunition center between 'Alayh and Bhamdun were hit. Ambulances of the Syrian forces were seen moving casualties to military hospitals established in this area following the artillery exchange between the Israeli forces in Mansuriyat Bhamdun and the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Bhamdun.

Our security correspondents have noticed that the Israeli tanks on the hills of 'Aramun, in Kafr Nabrakh and in Dayr al-Qamar took part in shelling the above-mentioned areas. About 15 minutes ago the Israeli warplanes increased their sorties over the capital and the mountains. drawing antiaircraft fire.

French Embassy Advisory

NC231734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The French Embassy has advised French citizens in the western area of Beirut to move to a safe area. It also has asked those who want to leave Lebanon to proceed to the French Cultural Center in Juniyah. The French Consulate has said it will close until further notice.

## Al-Mansuriyah Battles Continue

NC240935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] A statement issued by the joint forces this morning says violent battles have been continuing between the joint forces and the enemy forces since yesterday morning. The statement adds that in his attack the enemy attempted to enter Al-Mansuriyah but our forces [as heard] and the joint forces succeeded in foiling the attack after killing 80 men and destroying 17 armored cars. The fighting is continuing with various types of arms.

## PALESTINIANS CONSIDER ARMS HANDOVER TO LEFTISTS

NC231420 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Informed circles have reported that the Palestinians are trying to avoid letting the Lebanese authority assume the security task in Beirut through the Lebanese Army and proposed that international forces be deployed between their positions and the Israeli positions.

Reports reaching some circles say the Palestinian Resistance has adopted a decision to hand over its arms and ammunition stores in the western area to the leftist parties should serious consideration be given to a political solution to the Palestinian armed presence. In doing so, the Palestinian Resistance can keep its arms under its own control and under a Lebanese cover, while at the same time avoiding responsibility for such arms.
The resistance leaders are holding talks with the leaders of the leftist parties. The latter have made the disarming of their forces conditional on the disarming of the other [the Phalangists] party.

## PROPOSALS FOR DEPLOYMENT OF ARMY REJECTED

JN231246 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Telephone dispatch by Monte Carlo radio correspondent in Beirut George Bashir -- live]

[Excerpt] I have learned that the proposal communicated yesterday to the National Salvation Council and to the U.S. side on stationing Lebanese Army units between the Palestinian and Israeli occupied areas has been rejected. The Palestinian side also rejected the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the western part of the capital and refused to hand its weapons over to the army.

## HABIB EXPECTED TO GO TO TEL AVIV WITH PROPOSALS

NC231936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Special U.S. envoy Philip Habib, accompanied by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, is expected to arrive in Tel Aviv from Beirut later.

It has been reported that Habib will take with him proposals for a serious discussion of a political solution. These proposals include Israeli withdrawal to a distance of 5 km and the deployment of the Lebanese Army in this area and the extension of the cease-fire with U.S. guarantees for 1 month. The emergency forces in the south will be asked to help achieve a disengagement.

## AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON SALVATION COUNCIL MEETING

NC231406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The National Salvation Council met from 1045 to 1310 today. After the meeting, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made a statement in which he said:

There is nothing new to be said at this stage. We are still holding continuous discussions because, as you are aware, the issue is not a simple one as we are under a new Israeli occupation. What is encouraging in the contacts we are carrying out is undoubtedly the fact that we, as members of the council, together with His Excellency President Sarkis, are fully determined to continue to make every effort to achieve the aim of complete salvation and, especially, to ward off any danger threatening the capital without regarding this danger as blackmail or pressure on us. He said: We are aware of this aspect and we are acting as inspired by our conscience and nationalism.

Asked if any specific points have been reached that augur the possibility of a solution or the beginning of a solution, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: the beginning of a solution was agreed upon on the first day. What requires followup is related to detailed points having an impact on the substance and the fundaments. Asked when the council will meet again, he replied: We are prepared to meet again at any moment when something positive emerges that is useful for a final solution.

The prime minister was asked: You have thus far held three meetings. Have you laid down the basis of a solution? He replied: The basis exists but what is important is for all of us to agree.

The National Salvation Council met under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Deputy Nasri al-Ma'ruf, Nabih Birri, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Walid Junblatt attending.

Some 15 minutes later, the meeting was joined by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, accompanied by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs Morris Draper and U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Robert Dillon. Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib participated in part of the meeting. Upon leaving the Republican Palace, Habib told journalists: I have nothing to say.

AL-WAZZAN, OTHERS MEET PALESTINIAN LEADERS

NC240659 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0540 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met last night with Ministers Marwan Hamadah, 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban, Khalid Junblatt and National Salvation Council member Walid Junblatt. Later, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Hamadah went to meet with Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of several resistance leaders, including Hani al-Hasan, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Nayif Hawatimah.

Within the same framework, [former] Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh met with 'Arafat yesterday afternoon. 'Arafat also met with former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam.

HABIB, BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS

NC232112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib met with National Salvation Council member Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Al-Yarzah this evening. They discussed the latest political and military developments.

AL-WAZZAN, JUNBLATT, MUFTI MEET, ISSUE STATEMENT

NC231518 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting was held today in the mufti's office attended by His Eminence Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and [former] Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam, Taqiy ad-Din as-Zulh and Rashid as-Sulh and Walid Junblatt.

After having been briefed by the prime minister and Walid Junblatt in their capacity as members of the National Salvation Council, the conferees issued the following statement:

The conferees reviewed the current situation and expressed their satisfaction with and support for the united stand resulting from the National Salvation Council's recent meeting, a stand reflecting the unity of the Lebanese -- unity which is most essential, especially in the present extremely serious circumstances -- in confronting the Israeli invasion and occupation and the enemy's declared ambitions. These ambitions pose the gravest danger to Lebanon's safety, territory, sovereignty, destiny and to the Lebanese people's freedom and dignity and a threat to their beliefs and to all that they hold sacred.

The statement adds: The threats the enemy has been making since his devastating invasion, during which he swept through the towns and villages and killed thousands of innocent people, his siege of the capital and his daily harassment of it from land, air and sea, will not weaken our spirit. [short break in transmission]

The statement concluded: While standing beside the Salvation Council and giving it their full support to enable it to overcome the difficulties and carry out its serious mission, starting with the achievement of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory and ending with the consolidation of the unity of the Lebanese people, territory and institutions under the canopy of sovereignty stability, freedom and democracy as well as of Lebanon's Arab affiliation, the conferees will continue their meetings so as to participate in shouldering the momentous responsibilities the homeland levies on every citizen, regardless of his position and capabilities.

SARKIS RESUMES POLITICAL MEETINGS 24 JUNE

NC241025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus at 1030 today. Minister Marwan Hamadah attended part of the meeting. They reviewed the outcome of the contacts held yesterday between Prime Minister al-Wazzan and leaders of the Palestinian Resistance. They also reviewed the answers to questions posed by U.S. envoy Philip Habib to the National Salvation Council and the resistance's views on its political and military future in Lebanese territory.

At 1045 President Sarkis summoned U.S. envoy Philip Habib who came to the Republican Palace accompanied by Morris Draper, Ambassador Dillon and Embassy First Secretary Robert Barrett.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA HOLDS MEETINGS

FL231509 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met early today with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The PRENSA LATINA correspondent reported that 'Arafat received Malmierca somewhere in Beirut, plunged into darkness after one of the most devastating air raids carried out against the city. Residential neighborhoods and refugee camps were particularly hard hit.

It was a moving and fraternal meeting of high moral significance, it was unforgettable, exclaimed 'Arafat, a thousand times grateful for such an important visit under such extraordinary circumstances. The Cuban foreign minister, the bearer of a personal message from Cuban President Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement, uttered the first words of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the victims of Israeli aggression. Cuba is with them, Malmierca reiterated.

As you know, the Nonaligned Movement and Fidel Castro have issued many and insistent appeals before and after the aggression for a halt to the Israeli aggression, for the invader to withdraw, Malmierca said. The Cuban foreign minister stressed the Palestinian Revolution had to be saved because it was historically important and affected the whole Middle East and the world.

For his part, the PLO leader ennumerated Israel's military actions yesterday, an infernal day, during which it satiated its thirst for blood and vengeance on innocent civilians through the air, artillery and sea bombardment of the Palestinian refugee camps at Sabra, Al-Fakihani, Shatila, Burj al-Barajmah, the area surrounding the airport, Al-Hamra', (Launech) and Mar Ilyas Street. The last three areas are located in downtown Beirut.

He went on to speak of the conditions imposed by the enemy to lift the siege of Beirut, especially for the Palestinians to surrender and lay down their weapons. 'Afafat reiterated that he had already informed Israel and U.S. negotiator Philip Habib that they would only be able to seize our weapons when we are dead. Nevertheless, the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanon's progressive forces are seeking to direct negotiations along appropriate and correct lines. The Israeli invaders must first withdraw. Any agreement must be based on that prior condition.

Before his meeting with 'Arafat, Foreign Minister Malmierca met with his Lebanese counterpart, Fu'ad Butrus, to whom he conveyed Cuba's support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of his country, attacked by Israel. The Lebanese foreign minister voiced gratitude and praise for Cuba's contribution and Malmierca's visit to Beirut under such difficult circumstances.

Immediately after arriving in Beirut on Tuesday, the Cuban delegation met with the leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement headed by Walid Junblatt. The meeting was also attended by its Secretary General Muhsin Ibrahim and Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi, among others.

Malmierca also met with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and other leaders of the front. Today, he met with George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Cuban foreign minister will conclude his visit to Lebanon once he is officially received by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

UN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NC232317 Cairo MENA in English 2250 23 GMT Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, Jun 23 (MENA) — "We are not here to lament, but to hope. My people will know how to heal their wounds. Soon, the scars of our earth shall be dry and covered with flowers and trees. Houses and factories shall be built again, where instruments of destruction and death are now displayed with insolence, and where bodies are buried under the rubbles of civilization" said Ghassan Tuwayni, the permanent representative of Lebanon, addressing the General Assembly on disarmament.

"Soon, we shall be strong again," he continued, "but, is the world community really interested in a strong and healthy Lebanon? If so, the following principles of national policy must be allowed without hesitancy, to govern Lebanon's future:

One — That Lebanon should never again be the arena where friends and foes alike find it convenient to wage their wars;

Two -- That Lebanon should never again allow its liberty to be taken hostage by those to whom it was extended;

Three -- That Lebanon should be capable of defending not only its liberty, the liberty of land and people, but also its free democratic institutions;

Four -- That Lebanon should have a strong national army, not merely as a protection against further destabilization, but as a catalyst, integrating a traditionally pluralistic society, capable of absorbing and containing present fragmentary forces;

Five -- That the safety and security of Lebanon, the defense of its territorial integrity, the protection of its sovereignty, and the assertion of its independence should not remain contingent upon extra-territorial considerations of any sort, whether regional or international.

"Many are those who are now proposing to redraw our map for us, rewrite our Constitution and renegotiate, on our behalf, our new national compact. Not in the shadow of guns, all the guns of murder and destruction, will Lebanon be reconstructed -- but by the general will of the Lebanese, all the Lebanese, to whatever community they belong, brought together once more, not in a mere social contract, but in this more everlasting historical contract: a covenant between generations, past and present, and generations to come.

"Just as we rejected, in the past, any settlement of the Palestinian question at the expense of Lebanon, we shall in no way accept today, as a consequence of Israel's war against the PLO, a settlement of the Palestinian question which will force the half-million Palestinians now in Lebanon, armed or unarmed, to relinquish their 'right of return'. Furthermore, the Isreali invasion does not reduce Lebanon's sovereign right to exercise, solely and exclusively, all political as well as military authority over all of its territory, and freely determined its own destiny," the representative of Lebanon stressed.

"It may be necessary, in this context, to emphasize that Lebanon's determination to consolidate the restructuring of its army will release the Arab Deterrent Forces from the role they now assume in Lebanon. This determination is not new, and it shall not be altered by recent developments. It was officially conveyed to the appropriate Arab councils over a year ago, and was emphatically stated in our address to the 13th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, on the 5th of October, 1981.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT SCORES GOVERNMENT STAND

NC240715 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0553 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Brothers: The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has called on the government to adopt a decisive stand against the Israeli occupation and to take effective political and military action to confront it. The movement said the official stand constitutes a cover for the Israeli-U.S. war and gives Washington and Tel Aviv the necessary pretexts to paralyze every effort being made to put an end to the Israeli invasion. The Lebanese Nationalist Movement held an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon. It discussed the political and military developments in Lebanon and adopted the following positions:

1. The Zionist enemy's continued military action on land, sea and in the air against Beirut and other Lebanese areas subjected to the invasion exposes the falseness of his repeated claims about a cease-fire and unmasks his intention and expansionist ambitions in our land.

2. It has become clear that Washington is the headquarters of the central operations room of this war, which Reagan and Begin are conducting through the Israeli army against our people, and that Philip Habib is entrusted with the direct supervision of the political battle which the United States is waging to achieve the aims of the aggression on the Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab levels.

3. The stand adopted by the authority represented by the basic decisionmaking centers constitutes a cover for this Israeli-U.S. war and gives Washington and Tel Aviv the necessary pretexts to continue it and, thus, paralyze the international efforts to put an end to the havoc of the Zionist invasion. Therefore, all the Lebanese nationalists demand that the authority take a decisive stand against the occupation.

4. The Lebanese Nationalist Movement reaffirms that resisting the occupation is the central task of all Lebanese. It announces again its absolute rejection of the capitulatory conditions the enemy is trying to impose on our people. It declares its insistence on fighting to fully liberate the land.

5. The Lebanese Nationalist Movement expresses its appreciation of the moves among the Lebanese ranks to unify and strengthen their forces and bodies to resist the Israeli occupation through every means and to ensure the total, unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy's forces from Lebanese territory.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL SAYS ALL FORCES MUST LEAVE

NC240725 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] In an interview with French television, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil stated that he considered the war in Lebanon to be finished and that the aliens must leave Lebanon. He said: Let the Syrians and the Palestinians get out and Israelis must withdraw with all other forces now in Lebanon. He added: The Lebanese, and even those who differ with us ideologically, must enjoy the necessary freedom and security.

SHAM'UN WANTS WITHDRAWAL OF 'OCCUPYING FORCES'

NC231437 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] During its meeting today the Lebanese Front discussed the events taking place in Lebanon on the military and political levels and made an assessment of the new developments.

[Former] President Camille Sham'un said after the meeting: We hear people say from time to time that there is a difference between the Israeli forces and the other forces which occupied Lebanon. Therefore, it is necessary to reiterate here that we make no distinction between one occupier and another and do not prefer one over the other. If the Israelis hit Beirut, the Syrians more violently shelled the eastern area many times. The Palestinians also ruined Lebanon and were the cause of the destruction of many Lebanese areas.

Sham'un added: Anyhow, we believe the ugliness of the occupation and the attack on the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon does not change with the identity of the occupier. Let this be known to every one -- government and people -- particularly the Salvation Council itself, which could become in need of someone to rescue it, if it does not place the Lebanese interest above all other interests. Asked whether he was optimistic, he said: I hope that there will be no non-Lebanese voices in this council.

Regarding his concept of a solution, he said: The solution is summed up in the withdrawal of all the occupying forces from Lebanese territory and in the formation of a strong government capable of shouldering the serious responsibilities existing on the way to salvation.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAYS TWO SYRIAN PLANES HIT

JN241109 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement: As of 0600 today, Thursday 24 June, the enemy has been violating the cease-fire in the areas of Bhamdun and Sawfar, using artillery and aircraft in an attempt to advance with its tank and infantry units toward Bhamdun and Shanyah. Our forces are returning the enemy's fire, preventing it from advancing and inflicting massive losses on it.

Our fighter planes also intercepted enemy aircraft, which are strafing our forces in the Jabal Lubnan area. Two of our planes were hit in dogfights.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV 23 JUNE

JN231922 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1920 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a written message this evening from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev dealing with regional developments.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH KHADDAM 23 JUNE

JN232255 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2235 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Cuban foreign minister met at the Foreign Ministry at 2400 today. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

The two sides discussed the latest developments in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and current international affairs.

LIBYA'S JALLUD, ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ARRIVE

JN231640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, 1 September Revolution command member, arrived in Damascus at 1500 today on a visit to Syria.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and Mahmud al-Ma'muri, the Arab League secretary general's personal representative in Lebanon, also arrived in Damascus from Riyadh today.

Meet With Al-Asad

JN231918 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Libyan 1 September Revolution command member, at 1630 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

They discussed the situation in Lebanon and the latest developments and means of facing the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

The president received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1730. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Klibi briefed the president on the outcome of his contacts regarding the grave situation in Lebanon. They also exchanged views on these contacts.

QADDURAH CONFERS WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIAL 21 JUNE

JN211433 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, this afternnon received Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister state secretary and presidential counselor. During the meeting, which was attended by the Romanian ambassador in Damascus, discussions focused on bilateral economic relations.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH PHALANGIST DELEGATION

JN211748 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Dispatch by Beirut radio correspondent George Bashi -- recorded]

[Excerpt] I have learned a contact has taken place between Beirut and Damascus. A delegation representing the Phalangist party, comprising deputy George Sa'adah, Political Bureau member Karim Baqraduni and AL-'AMAL editor in chief Joseph Abu Khalil, held a lengthy meeting with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and other Syrian officials. Although no details are yet available, it is believed the talks have dealt with all aspects of the situation in Lebanon and with Labanese President Ilyas Sarkis' call for the withdrawal of Syrian forces stationed in Beirut and its subrubs.

TISHRIN, AL-BA'TH ON LEBANON, SOVIET SUPPORT

[From the press review]

[Text] TISHRIN stresses: We will not leave Lebanon at the request of Zionism and imperialism or as a result of the collusion among the reactionary Arab regimes. We will fight with dignity and honor to defend Lebanon and Arabism and protect the resistance. We are backed by progressive and freedom-loving forces headed by the socialist bloc countries.

AL-BA'TH stresses: The USSR has never adopted a hostile attitude toward our cause. It is the United States that is the direct partner in agression. Why aren't events evaluated in accordance with facts, especially since time is still in favor of the Arab struggle.

DAMASCUS ON ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS IN CAIRO

JN190607 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The masses of Arab Egypt staged a mammoth popular demonstration in Cairo yesterday protesting the Zionist-U.S. aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and declaring solidarity with their heroic joint struggle. Participants in this mammoth rally, which was organized by the National Committee for Solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian People formed a few days ago, described the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors as shameless and disgraceful.

Opposition party leaders, political and religious figures and representatives of workers, students and the intelligentia raised Palestinian and Lebanese flags and shouted: "The Egyptian people are with the Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers" and "Down with the Camp David accord!"

The participants in the rally called for immediately serving relations with Israel and enabling Egyptian volunteers to go to Lebanon. They also called for the adoption of measures to restore Arab solidarity and boycott Isreali goods.

However, the Egyptian regime's security forces, which were equipped with arms and clubs, dispersed the demonstrators.

A statement issued by the participants in the rally says the Palestinians and Lebanese who are bravely resisting the U.S.-Zionist aggression are not just defending themselves, but all Arab states, including the Egyptian people.

Representatives of the Egyptian public have called for the formation of solidarity committees everywhere and a boycott of Israel and the United States, which is a full partner in the Israeli aggression.

The statement asserts that the sanguinary incidents in Lebanon and the savage acts committed by Zionist invasion forces are the direct outcome of the Camp David accords.

Reports from Cairo spoke of several bloody clashes during the confrontation between the demonstrators and the Egyptian regime's security forces. A special edition of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, organ of the Socialist Labor Party, yesterday published the resolutions of the Egyptian national forces conference in solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The resolutions call on the Egyptian regime to announce that the autonomy talks have been cancelled and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The resolutions also call on the Egyptian regime to permit the PLO to exercise all its functions in Egypt.

Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, secretary general of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping has said the purpose of the Israeli aggression can be summed up as subjugating the Middle East and the Arab people to U.S. hegemony. Washington planned and financed the aggression against Lebanon, he said.

Fathi Radwan, member of the leadership of the Socialist Labor Party, has said the United States has been and still is the main enemy of the Arab people. He explained: Those who now talk about the so-called U.S. aid to the Arabs must fully understand that this aid is stained with the blood of the Palestinians and Lebanese.

Fathi Radwan added: The Arab states must sever all relations with Washington and struggle against all forms of U.S. presence in the Middle East. There must be no place for the United States in the Arab region, he said.

KIMCHE ASSESSES CEASE-FIRE, HABIB EFFORTS

TA231840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] How serious is the latest flare-up in the fighting? Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche discusses the situation in this interview with David Essing.

[Begin recording] [Kimche] We are very sorry about this and we have been trying very hard to maintain a full and complete cease-fire with the Syrian forces. Unfortunately, in that particular area where the flare-up occurred, around the 'Alayh area, there has been a considerable flow of reinforcements, not so much of Syrians, but of terrorists and of Iranian volunteers -- there have been a few hundred sent there. These and others did begin to fire on us; the Syrians joined in on this with some artillery fire and then, of course, you immediately had the flare-up. We hope it will end very shortly.

[Question] Do you believe this is an isolated incident rather than round two of the war?

[Answer] Yes, I definitely do not see this as round two of the war. We have -- at least from our point of view -- we have no wish of this and as we said yesterday, we are willing to cease our fire provided the other side stops theirs. Unfortunately, they are not always doing that.

[Question] This brings us to Ambassador Habib. Has there been any word, have you received any word that he is making any progress?

[Answer] Well, we know that Ambassador Habib has been very, very active. We know that he has been trying very hard to achieve a unified Lebanese government, a strong unified Lebanese government and he has made considerable progress. His attitude, as far as we can see -- and we fully agree with this -- is that there must be a strong Lebanese government in order to bring about the removal of the PLO and the entry of the Lebanese Army into west Beirut. After all, west Beirut is a part of Lebanese territory, it is part of the Lebanese capital. The mere fact that we have here negotiations for the entry of the Lebanese Army, the legitimate army of the central Lebanese Government, into its own capital -- this underlines the completely insane nature of this present situation. Ambassador Habib, as we understand, is trying to induce sanity into this insane situation.

[Essing] As for Lebanese casualties in the Israeli operation, David Kimche says the international media simply took the PLO's grossly exaggerated figures as facts. He points out that on the eastern and central axes of the Israeli advance there was very little damage and casualties were counted only in the tens. On the western axes, along the coastal road, the PLO purposely placed their fortified positions in densely-populated areas, even in schools and hospitals.

[Kimche] They placed their stores of high explosives, of shells, of guns in the basements of high-storied department houses and in schools and in places like that; and we had no choice but to enter such places as the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp, where there was a tremendous battle put up by these people, in Sidon and in Tyre, which are heavily-populated areas, to clean out these Palestinian terrorists' fortified positions; and it was there that some of the casualties were caused. But, even there, the figures are less than a tenth of what has been put out. The fact is that today there isn't a single Lebanese wounded who is lacking medicines; everything is under control. The Israeli army and the Israeli civilian authorities have taken all these questions very much in hand and it is being very well organized, the whole of the relief to the people who were hit by the war and the picture is very, very different from that put out by the world media. [end recording]

'HIGH-LEVEL SOURCE' COMMENTS ON HABIB CONTACTS

TA232000 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The United States may join in the demand [derisha] that the IDF withdraw about 10 km from Beirut, thus enabling the terrorists to withdraw from west Beirut to their camps. The United States may also try to achieve a disengagement of forces between the IDF and the Syrian Army in order to prevent the frequent clashes between the two armies. This has been reported by a high-level political source. It seems these are the main proposals which will be raised in the talks U.S. envoy Philip Habib will hold with Prime Minister Begin tomorrow. Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al reports on the latest political developments.

[Begin Mish'al videotape] Philip Habib, who will arrive in Israel on a direct flight from Beirut tonight or tomorrow, needs Israeli concessions now. Such concessions will help him find a new political settlement in Lebanon. The long talks Habib has held in Beirut over the past week with the members of the National Salvation Council have run into a deadlock and only Israeli concessions, in his assessment, can lead to a breakthrough in the political contacts. Habib's first mission, then, will be to obtain an absolute cease-fire on all fighting fronts and to convince Israel to refrain from attacking the terrorist commands in west Beirut.

In this context we were told by a high-level political source this evening that in his estimation the United States will join in the demand [derisha] that the IDF withdraw about 10 km away from Beirut. As may be recalled, the terrorists have set as a precondition for leaving the Muslim quarters of west Beirut the withdrawal of the IDF from Beirut. The United States may also act to achieve a disengagement between the IDF and the Syrian Army. According to Western sources, the friction between the two armies leads to frequent battles and this makes the political contacts more difficult. Israel, at least at this stage, is opposed both to a withdrawal from Beirut and to a disengagement of forces with the Syrian Army. Jerusalem sources emphaize that Israel will continue to maintain the cease-fire as long as the other party does not violate it.

Tomorrow, then, the Cabinet will be required to discuss and possibly also to decide on a series of political issues, the most important of which seems to be the handling of the terrorists' commands in west Beirut. Categorical U.S. opposition to the IDF's entry into west Beirut as well as the fear of civilian casualties may be a factor in the Cabinet's consideration. On the other hand, as we were told by one of the ministers, the liquidation of the terrorists' commands will guarantee stability in the region and lead to the destruction of the infrastructure of the terrorist organizations. This is then the dilemma with which the Cabinet will be faced tomorrow. [end videotape]

Additional 'Sources' Comment

TA232304 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2220 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Philip Habib this week suggested that Israel withdraw 5 km from Beirut while the terrorists lay down their arms in the city. Habib suggested that the Lebanese Army then enter the evacuated areas. Israeli sources say the proposal is unacceptable to Israel. The U.S. envoy is to arrive in Israel from Lebanon tonight and will probably meet with the prime minister after the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Our political correspondent Gad Bekcer reports:

[Begin Becker recording] Philip Habib is supposed to arrive in Israel tonight after several days of hectic talks in Beirut. This past week he transmitted to Washington a proposal for a settlement which was brought to the prime minister's attention and then discussed with Secretary of State Haig.

According to this proposal Israel will withdraw to 5 km from Beirut, the terrorists in the city will lay down their arms and the Lebanese Army will enter the evacuated areas in the city and around it. Israel, as is known, rejects this proposal. Political sources said the proposal means lifting the siege on Beirut and a renewal of the flow of Syrian forces into it. The Lebanese Army cannot yet prevent such a development or cope with the terrorists if necessary, the sources say. The issue will be raised in the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Habib apparently will meet with the prime minister tomorrow. In this talk he will report on all developments in Beirut and will try to work out with Begin conditions for a settlement.

Various sources emphasized tonight that the picture of the political situation in Beirut changes from one moment to the next and one cannot precisely tell which proposals Habib will make upon his arrival. It seems the U.S. envoy will again ask for maintenance of the weak cease-fire which has been frequently violated.

Israeli sources clarified this issue tonight, saying that Israel responds and will continue to respond to any fire by the Syrians or the terrorists, but that it does so in the way that seems appropriate to it. The sources said that following the recent exchanges of fire, especially those focusing on the 'Alayh area, the blockade of west Beirut has tightened and the city has increasingly been cut off from the Damascus direction.

The major problem as yet unresolved is that of the terrorists in Beirut. Habib is examining political means for a solution but to no avail so far. The government's decision not to enter west Beirut has remained unchanged but it seems this question will be discussed again.

In the Cabinet meeting tomorrow the prime minister will give a full account of his U.S. trip. In the political talks held there, understanding on well-known points was strengthened. It was categorically agreed that there is a need for the establishment of a new, stable government in Lebanon.

However, this trip raises questions, including the character the Americans attach to the PLO if and when it lays down its arms and the chances for the establishment of a multinational force. [end recording]

PLO'S 'TOTAL SURRENDER' REPORTEDLY DEMANDED

TA232319 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who was supposed to arrive in Israel from Lebanon this evening, will probably arrive tomorrow. This has been learned by our political correspondent. The talks with Mr Habib on a settlement with the terrorists in west Beirut lasted all day in the Lebanese capital. Muslim and Lebanese leftist leaders say the PLO accepted a deployment of the Lebanese Army in west Beirut, but Israel is demanding [tova'at] the total surrender of the terrorists.

ARENS SAYS NO ISRAELI NEGOTIATIONS WITH PLO

TA240426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0406 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens, has said Israel would not negotiate with the PLO even if that organization recognized Israel's right to exist and would agree not to establish a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria, because Jordan is already the motherland of the Palestinians.

Speaking to correspondents in Washington, the ambassador said the IDF has destroyed the terrorists' infrastructure in southern Lebanon, which included arms depots 10 times larger than had been assessed by IDF intelligence.

BEGIN BRIEFS CABINET ON VISIT TO UNITED STATES

TA241120 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1112 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet session ended in Jerusalem a few minutes ago. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor merely issued a brief statement at the end of the session, saying that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had briefed the ministers on his visit to the United States and that the Cabinet had held a discussion on the prime minister's review of his trip and on the situation in the north.

Our political correspondent Gad Becker points out that at this stage it is not yet clear whether Philip Habib will arrive in Israel today.

SHAMIR ADDRESSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

TA231518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said the PLO was indeed dealt a hard blow in Lebanon, and that Israel should continue to strike at it; but it is impossible to liquidate this organization completely. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports these remarks were made in a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

On his visit to France, Shamir said his counterpart, Claude Cheysson, mourns the blow dealt to the PLO, and warned that more radical terrorist organizations may crop up instead of this organization and Israel may even find itself in a confrontation with Iran's Khomeynism. It is Shamir's assessment that the PLO's influence over Arab countries will from now on weaken and it will no longer be able to prevent some of them from making peace with Israel.

Defense Minister Sharon will meet tomorrow with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Further Remarks

TA231551 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that a multinational force on its own would not be a guarantee against terrorist acts beyond the 40-km [from the Israeli border] line. Hence, a new political settlement was necessary in Lebanon. Shamir was addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Some committee members cautioned against the IDF's entry into west Beirut. Our correspondent in the Knesset Gil'ad Mishori reports:

[Begin Mishori recording] The foreign minister expressed his belief that a multinational force on its own would not constitute a guarantee against terrorist activities beyond the 40-km area. Hence, in his opinion, a new political settlement was necessary in Lebanon. Shamir said a new and strong Lebanese government would guarantee the effectivness of the multinational force.

MK Dror Zeigerman of the Likud asked the minister whether he believed the terrorists could be annihilated from the military point of view. Shamir replied: No, I do not believe they can be militarily annihilated although they were dealt a lethal blow in the Peace for Galilee Operation. The Americans were taken by surprise by the Peace for Galilee Operation, Shamir said. He went on to refer to the political contacts conducted by U.S. envoy Philip Habib and said that in the last few days there had not been regular contacts with him. Shamir said: Habib will arrive here this evening and then we will be wiser.

Alignment and Likud committee members cautioned today against the IDF's entry into west Beirut and called on the government to work toward continuing the cease-fire. [end recording]

MK'S CRITICIZE SHARON, OPPOSE HITTING W. BEIRUT

TA240634 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon came under fire yesterday in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee from coalition and Alignment Knesset members alike, suspicious that he is trying to bulldoze the Cabinet into approving storming western Beirut.

They called on the Cabinet to forestall such an eventuality, and urged it to take measures that will stabilize the cease-fire.

Dani Rosolio (Alignment-Labour) and Dror Zeigerman (Likud-Liberals) said that Sharon should be invited to the committee as soon as possible. Sharon should be asked to explain the contradiction between his statements about the need to end the terrorist presence in west Beirut, and Prime Minister Menaham Begin's remarks in the U.S. ruling out the possibility of an attack.

Zeigerman said the PLO is the sort of organization that can never be liquidated. It can mount terror operations against Israeli targets from a base in Athens, or in Cyprus, he said.

Avraham Melamed (National Religous Party) complained that Sharon can act as he pleases because neither the Cabinet nor the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee are being properly briefed.

Ehud Olmert (Likud-La'am) said that as long as there is a Cabinet decision not to enter Beirut, there is no sense in continued exchanges of fire along the cease-fire lines. He said the military usefulness of such shooting is marginal while the political damage it can do is significant. He would not, however, express an opinion on the advisability of entering Beirut.

Yitzhaq Rabin (Alignment-Labour) noted that the committee had not been briefed for four days.

Mikha Harish (Alignment-Labour) said that a majority of the committee opposes the taking of west Beirut. He said that any targets proposed for future action, would have to be weighed against the likely IDF casualties.

Yosi Sarid (Alignment-Labour) said that IDF units in Lebanon were advancing on Tuesday at the very time that Acting Premier Simha Ehrlich was assuring Labour leader Shim'on Peres that no such moves were being made.

Abba Eban (Alignment-Labour) warned that criticism of Israel's moves aired in the U.S. Congress could prove a grave threat to Israel's status and security.

Mordekhay Gur (Alignment-Labour) said that the Cabinet decision not to take Beirut is being flouted by IDF moves on the spot. He said Israel has continually reiterated its readiness for a cease-fire but the shooting went on, and demanded that the committee receive a first-hand explanation.

The criticisms of Sharon were aired at a morning session of the committee, at which MK's heard about steps taken by the Syrian force in the western sector to make up what it had lost in manpower and weaponry during the fighting.

'MOUNTING SUSPICION' OF SHARON STRATEGY REPORTED

TA240623 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by David Landau, Asher Wallfish and Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] Israel's mounting military pressure on the PLO in west Beirut is intended, according to government sources, to persuade it to surrender and disarm. But there is also mounting suspicion in Jerusalem that this intention is not shared by Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon. The fear in government circles is that Sharon intends the military pressure to escalate into a full-pitched battle with 6,000 beleaguered PLO fighters in west Beirut.

The same ambivalence seems to be true of the renewed fighting with the Syrians east of the city. Government sources say that this, too, is part of the pressure on the PLO -- but at the same time they suspect Sharon of deliberately seeking to broaden engagements with the Syrian Army.

There is also a distinct impression in government circles that Sharon distinguishes between west Beirut proper (there is an extant Cabinet decision barring the Israel Defence Forces from entering west Beirut) and the nearby refugee camp, and PLO stronghold, of Burj al-Barajinah. IDF artillery has been energetically shelling the camp for the past several days, in response to PLO fire.

These issues, simmering beneath the surface all week, are due to be aired at a special Cabinet meeting this morning. Prime Minister Menahem Begin, back from a week in the U.S., will chair the session and report on his talks with American President Ronald Reagan and Secretary Alexander Haig.

U.S. peace envoy Philip Habib was expected in Jerusalem overnight or this morning with proposals for a political settlement hammered out by the Lebanese seven-member national Salvation Committee.

Israel has already rejected an initial proposal from the committee calling for a withdrawal by the IDF from Beirut while the Lebanese Army would take over west Beirut. The PLO would hand in its weapons to the Lebanese Army (or, according to another version of this plan, retire to within the Palestinian camps with weapons).

Israeli officials said last night that this proposal was to be seen as an opening gambit, and there would doubtless be other ideas flowing back and forth.

The officials said that in any political settlement, Israel would wish the top echelon of PLO leadership to leave Lebanon altogether.

Regarding the purpose of current IDF pressure, as it is understood by most government circles, a senior Cabinet source observed last night that "a political solution of the PLO problem in Beirut requires a certain military reality around the city."

He said that IDF artillery fire is intended to pressure the PLO into agreeing to diplomatic moves to get them to disarm. "They have drawn encouragement from statements in the Israeli press and by Knesset members against IDF entry into west Beirut. So now they won't agree to things they were willing to concede at the weekend."

As for the fighting with Syria, the source denied that Israel and Syria are on a collision course again. "A 'second round' is a figment of Israeli journalistic imagination," the source said. "We have no reason to fight the Syrians."

The source was vague about whether the Palestinian refugee camps south of Beirut are understood to be part of west Beirut, and therefore within the extant Cabinet ban of IDF entry.

Sharon, it is understood, has been arguing that the camp of Burj-al-Barajinah is not part of urban Beirut. He has cited topographical contentions to prove that the place is outside the city limits.

In Jerusalem, top policymakers are having serious second thoughts about Israel's earlier enthusiastic advocacy of French participation in the proposed force.

They now say that Paris may be too sympathetic to the PLO for a French unit to be able to be able to provide effective protection against PLO attacks on Israel. This, after all, is the chief purpose of the proposed force in Israel's eyes.

Informed sources said Israel is particularly rankled by Paris' view that discussions about the establishment of the force should be held with the Lebanese Government and not with Jerusalem.

"There is no decision yet against French participation, but there are serious doubts," the sources said last night. They cited the high-powered welcome accorded PLO "foreign minister" Faruq Qaddumi in Paris last week and President Francois Mitterrand's and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's repeated tough condemnations of Israel's action in Lebanon. France, they said, has also been in the forefront of European Economic Community strictures against Israel.

Apparently both France and Lebanon are positively interested in French participation in the proposed peace-keeping force.

PERES: W. BEIRUT ASSAULT WOULD BE MAJOR MISTAKE

TA232105 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1950 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram, Yoram Ronen; moderated by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir within the weekly "Moqed" program -- live, in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening. At the peak of the war in Lebanon, the Alignment's voice was barely heard, although the Alignment leaders met with the prime minister and the Knesset Alignment faction yesterday for a political debate. The guest on this evening's program is the chairman of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres. Here with me are Elimelekh Ram and Yoram Ronen. Good evening to you, Mr. Peres.

[Answer] A good and pleasant evening.

[Question] Mr. Peres, yesterday you met with Simha Ehrlich, who until today substituted for the prime minister. In your assessment, might a chance occur in the original government decision not to enter west Beirut?

[Answer] I hope not. This is a weighty and fateful decision. All of us, including the government, must think one step ahead. Let us say we enter Beirut -- how long would we remain there? And after we leave, what will happen in Beirut? Beirut is currently inhabited by 700,000 people, two-thirds Muslim and one-third Christian. I am talking now about the first step: to enter such a city, even if the IDF makes an ethical use of its arms as I have no doubt it has done to date, will necessarily result in civilian casualties and damage to buildings. We already know today how the world is against us because of this; and what is no less important, this will involve, to my deep regret, risking the lives of our sons.

To enter Beirut would be a major mistake, it will not give any real advantage to Israel, although I can understand the temptation. However, the price would be so high in all respects that under no circumstances should we enter that city.

[Question] Mr Peres, I can understand that the price should deter us, there is no doubt about it. At the same time, very strong and important terrorist strongholds remain in west Beirut. The question is whether the IDF should or should not be given the opportunity simply to complete its job.

[Answer] What do you mean when you say to complete its job? Our people estimate that there are between 300,000 to 500,000 people in west Beirut. Let us say that a certain number, 100 or 200 terrorists are killed in such an operation. Would that be the end of this affair? After we get out, the entire Muslim population remains and it will then be up to the strength of the Lebanese Government to handle the situation now according to its strength and considerations. It is impossible to ignore the price.

[Question] That is to say, you suggest that the ball should be passed to the Lebanese Government, the Christians and the Muslims, to resolve the problem by themselves?

[Answer] Yes sir.

[Question] Are they capable of it?

[Answer] To a certain extent. Even if a strong, stable and representative government were to be established in Lebanon -- as we would like -- the government would merely be representing Lebanon as it is, and Lebanon is a shattered and divided country. The government cannot be stronger than the country itself. It is not by coincidence that Lebanon has been afflicted as it has. I think that notwithstanding the seriousness with which we are handling the issue, we should not delude ourselves. A Lebanese government must by definition represent the Lebanese mosiac [last word in English] and, consequently, the weakness inherent in its democratic nature.

[Question] Do you believe the Israeli Governmnet or the IDF should dictate which government should be established in Beirut?

[Answer] No, I think that, again, this would be a mistake. A government relying on our strength would compel our forces to remain there to support it for a long time. Under no circumstances should we establish a government that would rely on our strength or on a strength relying on our strength [as heard] unless there are people among us who want to remain in Beirut forever.

[Question] That may happen if an acceptable government is not established in Beirut. There may be a situation where an agreement is not reached, thus forcing us to stay 6 months, 1 year or more there.

[Answer] That is why I think the government made a wise move when it confined the Peace for Galilee Operation to its original dimensions. Any deviation would be a fundamental mistake. If it is possible to reach further achievements, I am certainly in favor; we, in our capacity as the opposition, will stand by the government. However, a distinction must be made between conditions and objectives, between using military force and an attempt to exert political influence. The military aspect involved only the IDF's strength; in the political sphere, in my opinion, the United States of America and the Lebanese themselves hold the key. As for the Lebanese themselves, the situation is not simple. For example, in my talk with Junblatt, he led me to understand that he fears the Phalangists more than he fears the Syrians. He fears the Phalangists even more than he fears the PLO because they have experienced a bloody quarrel and they cannot forget this.

[Question] Mr Peres, with your permission I would like to ask another question on the issue of west Beirut. Being a very, very experienced politician and having been a defense minister of the State of Israel, is it not a great temptation for the Israeli Government to enter west Beirut -- we all admit that this is a great temptation -- and destroy and liquidate once and perhaps for all the terrorist headquarters?

[Answer] A statesman is one who keeps his instincts in rein. We began the relationship with the Christians and we wanted to help the Christians very much, up to an Israeli limit. In other words, the Christians actually wanted us to discharge their duties -- and that was Israel's mistake. The Christians can conduct things according to their, rather than our, strength. Of course the temptation is great, but the price is greater. The time we would remain in Beirut is very short and, besides that, it would be a precedent if Israel entered an Arab capital. This would be engraved in the memories of all Arabs. Ultimately, we want to live in peace with the Arabs and the Muslims. There are foreign consulates there and there is something there which is no less difficult than consulates and embassies -- television. Television films of the attacks on the population -- even if only on a limited dimension -- and the destruction of buildings have eroded Israel's international status. We must seriously weigh all this. We have nobody to rely on in our considerations.

[Question] The war is now being waged far beyond the original 40 km security belt. How does the Alignment regard this fact?

[Answer] It regards it as a fact. That is, we agreed to the 40 km. One may take this or that view of the fact that in the course of the battles there was a deviation from the 40 km....

[Question] Due to military reasons?

[Answer] Partly due to military reasons. After all, this must also be taken into account and there is no sense in blaming ourselves. I believe there were military considerations -- not solely military considerations, but military considerations as well. What must be done now is to reach an agreement soon and allow our boys to return home and not to stay in Beirut any longer than is necessary -- it is too expensive and politically wrong. It is too expensive in terms of human lives, the economic cost and the political effect which has just begun to work very strongly against our country, against Israel.

[Question] Mr Peres, I would like you to refer to Ya'aqov's question. Doesn't the deviation from the 40-45 km actually violate the national consensus regarding the Peace for Gailee Operation which existed at the beginning of the campaign?

[Answer] The consensus will prevail if the government remains loyal to Mr Begin's announcement to the Knesset in his speech on 7 June, which included a brief sentence to which we agreed then and which must not be forgotten now. Mr Begin stated the following: If we achieve the 40-km line from our northern border, our job will be done and all fighting will stop. Of course, developments occur in the course of battles and we are learning about this rather than criticizing or rejoicing at another's calamity -- this is not the question. If it is militarily possible to achieve a 40-km bufferzone with an effective multinational force, then the IDF must withdraw and the politicians must go on with the negotiations.

[Question] Mr Peres, are you personally critical of the government's handling of this operation?

[Answer] In my heart I pray that this whole affair will end quickly without additional victims. I hope the government will be able to make the best use of all the political advantages. We will criticize when there are elections or quiet days.

Today, believe me, I am praying for the well-being of the country and our sons. I know what is happening in Israel. I know there are bereaved families. Although in normal days everyone quarrels with everyone else, in times of war the entire country is one family, united with one concern, common suffering and common hope. This is the most important thing to me these days.

[Question] Are you hinting that this issue will come up during elections in Israel?

[Answer] I would say the following, in an attempt to put things in their correct perspective and not dodge your question: From the moment the PLO began directing fire at northern Israel, at settlements and people, there was a consensus to end this shooting -- up to the point of achieving this objective. We have differences of opinion as to what to do in the political sphere, since, although in this campaign too the PLO has been strongly beaten, the reasons leading to the establishment of the PLO, whether we like them or not, have remained unchanged, and this is the Palestinian problem. Let us suppose that several hundred more PLO members in Lebanon are killed, while 300,000 Palestinians are still left in Lebanon.

One should find a political solution. The solution cannot be with a sword or with a tank. The Alignment believes that for our own future we must undertake political initiatives to resolve the Palestinian problem. By the way, this holds true as far as style as well. War is going on, we are all emotional and have strong feelings, but the Palestinians and the Arabs should be regarded as human beings. Although first and foremost our consideration is naturally to spare the lives of our people, I am confident that most people in the country, perhaps all of them, also regret the fact that innocent citizens were killed on the Arab side.

[Question] When you speak of a resolution of the Palestinian problem, don't the autonomy plan and the chance that the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria today will join negotiations, after the PLO has been so beaten, provide the answer to the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] I think the autonomy plan can be the answer if the Egyptian side remains and if the Judaea and Samaria inhabitants participate too. To my regret, this is not my assessment of the situation. I do not see the Egyptians renewing the autonomy issue, and in all seriousness, the main claim of the Egyptians is that there is a gradual annexation [sipu'ah] of Judaea and Samaria. They say they cannot sit down to the autonomy negotiations when you are de facto annexing Judaea and Samaria to Israel. I think that as far as the inhabitants there are concerned, they feel both humiliation and solidarity. It will not be so simple for us with them.

[Question] Mr Peres, let us deal with matters connected with the Alignment. Yesterday the Alignment faction made a decision not to participate in a national unity government. Why was such a decision made in a [time of national] emergency?

[Answer] The real reason is that one of the Alignment members released a statement that we, as it were, want to join the government. In my opinion, this would have disrupted all our real intentions: to stand by the government and the state in times of emergency without looking for and coveting seats. It is not in order to become Cabinet members that we have adopted the positions we have adopted. If the prime minister wanted to set up a national unity government the proper time for this would have been on the eve of the fighting. This was not done. I have no complaints. We acted as if we were members of a national unity government and will continue to do so since this is what is needed for the country today. We do not want anything in return. We do not want a part in the government. We do not want to give this wrong impression, as if this were our objective. Therefore, we found it appropriate to make it crystal clear that we do not want, nor do we aspire to, nor do we ask to join the government.

[Question] Mr Peres, under what conditions would you agree to join in and set up a national unity government? What else must happen for you to set up a government?

[Answer] To be fair, this does not depend on us. The one who should invite us is the prime minister. He did not find it appropriate to do so and I have no complaints. This was not offered on the eve of the war, which has now passed.

MAPAM ISSUES STATEMENT ON FIGHTING IN LEBANON

TA231922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] MAPAM's Secretariat called on the Cabinet ministers not to be dragged into the adventurism of some capricious people who lead them. MAPAM upheld the position of the Alignment Knesset faction which rejects the IDF's entry into Beirut and any attempt to take control of the western part of the city held by the Muslims and the terrorists. MAPAM says the expectation for the consolidation of a new arrangement in Lebanon on the spears of the IDF is a false one. The MAPAM Secretariat held a long political discussion this afternoon, and at the end of it the Secretariat called on the Cabinet to establish a demilitarized zone north of the Israeli-Lebanese border in order to guarantee the security of the northern settlements and the return home of the IDF soldiers.

'TERRORISTS' FIRE RPG'S AT BUS, WOUND DRIVER

TA222214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2205 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Throughout the day IDF units searched areas north of Tyre to locate the terrorists who hit an Egged bus early this morning. Our correspondent Eli'ezer Pney-Gil reports that some RPG projectiles were fired at the bus from the orchards north of Sidon, [as heard] and three of these hit the bus, slightly wounding the driver. Fortunately, the bus was carrying no passengers.

## ALGERIA

### ASYLUM REPORTEDLY GRANTED TO CHAD'S GOUKOUNI

LD231234 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Algeria has just granted the right of asylum to Goukouni Oueddei, who was ousted as Chadian head of state by Hissein Habre.

## LIBYA

### OFFICIAL RECEIVES CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD240814 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jun (JANA) -- Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the armed forces, has received Pierre Nze, Congolese minister of foreign affairs, who delivered a message from the Congolese president to the leader of the revolution.

## SUDAN

### SUDANESE-ETHIOPIAN SITUATION CALLED 'TENSE'

GF200921 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Doha, 20 June (WAKH) -- Quoting reliable Sudanese sources, press reports said here today that the situation between Sudan and Ethiopia became tense again during the past 2 days following the calm that prevailed during the last 2 weeks.

The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH reported today that reports coming from Khartoum to Cairo indicate that the tension is due to Ethiopian military operations on Sudan's eastern border under the pretext of pursuing Eritrean revolutionaries.

The reports said the tension reached its climax after Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam directly attacked Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri 2 days ago.

## ETHIOPIA

### MINISTER CALLS BARRE STATEMENT 'DECEPTIVE'

EA232020 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Ethiopian foreign minister, Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, said today that Ethiopia has repeatedly taken initiatives towards ensuring peace and stability in the area of the Horn of Africa. He said that these initiatives have resulted in constructive mutual cooperation with almost all of its neighbors except the regime of Siad Barre of Somalia, which remains the odd man out in the mainstream of African thinking and its spirit of good neighborliness.

Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis was speaking at a press conference in Addis Ababa in connection with an AFP news dispatch from Mogadishu in which it was reported that the Siad Barre regime is said to be ready to accept the opening of a constructive dialogue with Ethiopia. He said that the statement, which is deceptive and vague, is supposedly a response to the remarks made by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam in his central report of the fourth regular session of the Central Committee of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia.

Comrade Dr Felleke reiterated that Ethiopia has consistently accepted that the charter principles and decisions of the OAU governing the relations between African states should be scrupulously observed. He said that Ethiopia's just stand was supported not only by member states of the OAU but the entire world community. But, he added that the arrogance of Siad Barre and his clique, their aggression and insatiable expansionist policies, have totally frustrated all of Ethiopia's constructive efforts (?on) this principle. Comrade Felleke said that the ball still remains in Siad Barre's court and it is up to him to get it rolling by implementing Ethiopia's minimum demands. He pointed out that Ethiopia is not so naive as to dignify Barre's [word indistinct] and deceptive pronouncement as being a genuine overture [words indistinct] (?Mogadishu should think) that Ethiopia will so easily forget the death and wanton destruction of property inflicted upon it.

## SOMALIA

### ERITREAN, SOMALI FRONTS RELEASE JOINT STATEMENT

EA231742 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Eritrean Liberation Front-People's Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF] and the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] held a press conference at the Al-Uruba Hotel in Mogadishu. After the press conference, the leaders of the two fronts released a joint statement calling for:

1. The coordination of their forces, policies and information networks.

2. Material support for all liberation fronts fighting the senseless Addis Abada colonialists.

They also called on the OAU, UN, the Arab League and other international bodies to intervene to find a solution to the problems created in the Horn of Africa by the Abyssinian black colonialists. They also voiced their opposition to foreign interference in the Horn of Africa.

The press conference was given by the secretary general of the WSLF, fighter Muhammad Diriye (Urdoh), and the chairman of the Central Committee of the ELF-PLF. Both leaders expressed satisfaction at the progress of their struggles.

The press conference was also attended by Arab diplomats and foreign journalists.

## GHANA

### TIMES LINKS RSA TO OPPOSITION MOVEMENT

AB210852 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] The GHANAIAN TIMES writes on the camapign being carried out in Britain against the revolution by a group calling itself "the Campaign for Democracy in Ghana," with Justice Hayfron Benjamin, a judge of the Ghana court of appeal, as joint leader.

The paper says it is not surprised by the behavior of Justice Hayfron Benjamin. It recalls that the judge was seconded by the Acheampong regime to the Muzorewa delegation at the Geneva conference on the Zimbabwe independence issue. Muzorewa, the TIMES further recalls, was being supported by South Africa to become the prime minister of Zimbabwe. At the same time, the paper says, South Africa was interested in taking control of Ghana's gold industry using Lonrho, which already had a hand in the Obuasi gold mines. The South Africans therefore used their contacts in the Muzorewa delegation at Geneva to get Hayfron Benjamin in touch with Lonrho's boss, (Tiny Roland).

The TIMES notes that ties between Hayfron Benjamin and (Tiny Roland) developed in the process and they became close personal allies in Lonrho's bid to increase its involvement in Ghana's gold production. It adds that the PNDC's [Provisional National Defense Council] stand against the exploitation of Ghana's economy by foreign interests using local collaborators has frustrated South Africa's move through Lonrho in Ghana. So Lonrho, backed by South African interests, became desperate and decided to put their man in the campaign being mounted in Britain by a number of top PNP [People's National Party] fugitives to discredit and sabotage the revolution.

### COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

AB231646 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A revolutionary process, since it aims at reorganizing society fundamentally, always poses a big threat to the continued dominance of certain social classes and interest groups. The threatened social classes and groups, who have been profiting from the old social order, never give in to the challenge without a bitter fight. To arrest or divert the revolutionary process, the previously dominant social classes engage in all kinds of counterrevolutionary activities. They employ a whole range of weapons, political, ideological, and when the struggle heightens, even physical force to eliminate progressive forces.

The revolutionary forces and their allies therefore must take concrete measures that will hold back reaction and at the same time advance the revolutionary process. The complete seizure of political power from the old social classes, the sweeping away of their political influence and the destruction of the old state institutions that have been created to serve interests other than that of the popular masses are very basic measures that cannot be avoided. Indeed, these are the only means to guarantee that the revolutionary process will be carried through.

In yesterday's commentary, we pointed out the gradual surge of reaction and activities of the enemies of our people's struggle. This is a reality that must be taken seriously and combatted with the full force that the revolutionary forces can muster.

Failing this, our people's aspirations and the hopes that have been generated by 31 December will not go to fruition despite immense sacrifices that will be made. Today, the enemies are secretly distributing seditious pamphlets. If they are not checked, tomorrow they will be out in the streets to fight the popular forces. Today, managing directors and backward chiefs are harassing PDC [People's Defense Committee] members whom they consider stubborn and seeking to control more tribal ones. If they are not checked, they will soon be organizing groups to terrorize other workers and the rural populace. Today there are all kinds of attacks on workers and people's defense committees. If these are not checked, the counterrevolutionaries will seek to disorganize these new organs of popular power.

Counterrevolution is becoming more strident in our country today and we have to confront it and deal decisively with it. The leading organs in our revolutionary process have the responsibility of setting the pace. The PNDC [People's National Defense Council], for example, must take measures to maintain the spirit of struggle and confidence in our people and because of its leading position as the highest organ in the land, it is only the PNDC which can take certain measures, such as the setting up of the long-awaited people's courts that will go to clip the wings of the counterrevolutionaries. The interim national coordinating committee of the defense committees has the responsibility to organize workshops, seminars and other educational programs to streamline the activities of the workers' and people's defense committees. The new organs of popular power need guidance and proper direction to grow and develop and since the defense committees offer the best vehicle for the broadest participation in national affairs by the mass of our people, there can be no compromise on this issue. Our progressive organizations also have the responsibility of educating, mobilizing and organizing our people to advance the revolutionary process.

The ideological battle needs their active work if the dominance of backward ideas among our people is to be broken. The progressive organizations must also seek to unite the largest numbers and broadest structure of our people to win the national democratic revolution. But above all, the exercise of popular power must be made a reality and strengthened. The interest of the mass of our people in destroying the old society and restructuring a new one is an objective one and with the appropriate political consciousness they can be trusted to struggle till ultimate victory. The 31 December revolution has intensified the class struggle in Ghana. All truly progressive, patriotic and revolutionary forces must work to defeat the counterrevolutionary elements that are on the march and to ensure the victory of the popular masses.

## GUINEA

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXPELS PARTY OFFICIAL

AB201022 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0930 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Party Central Committee statement issued in Conakry on 19 June]

[Text] The Central Committee of the state party of Guinea held a special working meeting on 19 June, under the chairmanship of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, comrade secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and supreme leader of the revolution. After discussing extensively the case of a serious shortcoming in the party's ideology and a lack of revolutionary morale on the part of Comrade Fily Cissoko, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the National Political Bureau, the Central Committee unanimously expelled Fily Cissoko from all steering organs of the state party, the National Political Bureau, the Central Committee and the government. Ready for the revolution.

Issued in Conakry on 19 June 1982

Signed: the Central Committee

RADIO, TV AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR 18 JUNE

AB200811 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] An agreement was signed yesterday afternoon between representatives of Soviet radio and television and their Guinean counterparts. The ceremony was held at the People's Palace in Conakry.

On the Soviet side was His Excellency Comrade Vladimir Kitayev, Soviet ambassador to Guinea. With him were members of the Soviet delegation, including the chief editor of the Soviet Broadcasting Corporation and the head of the Department of International Relations of Soviet radio and television.

The Guinean delegation included Comrades Dansuman Bangoura, permanent under secretary at the Office of Information; Emmanuel Kati, permanent secretary for information; Adia Tousso, director of programs at the television service; Bambou Kaba, director of programs at the broadcasting station; Sidiki Toure, director of the office of research; and Bemandine Gasonnet, deputy director of programs at the broadcasting station.

Comrade Dansuman Bangoura, permanent under secretary at the office of information, took the opportunity to thank all those officials -- Soviet and Guinean -- who worked toward the successful conclusion of the talks. This demonstrates a political desire and a common ideological stand, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, for the well-being of the people and peace, he concluded.

USSR Ambassador to Guinea His Excellency Comrade Vladimir Kitayev thanked the Guinean side for the very warm and friendly welcome given to his delegation. He also expressed the desire to do everything possible to implement this agreement. As for the representative of the Soviet State Committee and the leader of the cooperation delegation, he sincerely thanked both sides for the total success of the meeting, which is a strong basis for cooperation between Soviet and Guinean broadcasting and television. Finally, he expressed the hope that the work just completed will open a new road in bilateral relations and enable the achievement of all our other objectives. After the signing of the final document, the two delegations paid a courtesy call on Comrade Sekou, member of the Central Committee and general commissioner for information, and his closest aides. Once again, this was an opportunity to recall the good relations between our two countries -- the Soviet Union and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea -- which are wisely led by Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Ahmed Sekou Toure, two great leaders whose reputations transcend the boundaries of their own countries and are well-known throughout the world.

## LIBERIA

DOE DENOUNCES ISRAEL'S ACTION IN LEBANON

AB222241 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Liberia's head of state, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, says Liberia will continue to abide by the 1973 decision of the OAU to suspend diplomatic relations with Israel. Dr Doe says as Liberia has consistently complied with all decisions of the OAU, his government has no intention of taking unilateral action in this regard. He says, as a founding member of the OAU, Liberia has no intention of destroying the (?faith) of the organization. The Liberian head of state notes that the OAU took the decision at the time because of Israel's persecution [as heard] of the territory of another country by force of arms.

An Executive Mansion release says the head of state's comments puts into proper perspective Liberia's position on the normalization of relations with Israel and referring to recent developments in the Middle East, Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe expressed dismay at what he called the blatant invasion of Lebanese territory by Israel and the wanton destruction of life and property. The Executive Mansion release says the head of state regretted the action by the Israeli Government at a time when the attention of the international community is focused on the burning issue of disarmament. The Liberian leader says his government regrets that Western powers have been practically silent on the situation, noting that the invasion of Lebanon is a across violation of international law. He has called on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and urges both sides to do everything possible to bring about the immediate cessation of hostilities.

PLANNING MINISTER DISMISSED, REPLACED BY DEPUTY

AB211615 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] We have just got a letter from the Executive Mansion which says that the minister of planning and economic affairs, Dr Byron Tarr, has been dismissed by Head of State Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe. In a letter addressed to Byron Tarr, the head of state said his dismissal was due to administrative reasons and thanked Dr Tarr for the services he rendered government while serving as minister of planning and economic affairs.

Meanwhile, deputy minister of planning and economic affairs, Emannuel Gardiner, has been appointed as minister of planning and economic affairs by Head of State Doe.

PRC MEMBER SUSPENDED FOR BEATING EDUCATOR

AB221656 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Maj Stanley Tarwo, member of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] has been suspended for time indefinite by Head of State CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe. According to a release from the Executive Mansion, the CIC's action stems from the beating of the principal of the Ellen Mills Scarborough School last night by Mr Tarwo.

The head of state said such action has shown complete defiance of his directives that council members should refrain from taking the law in their hands. He reiterated that any council member acting as such will be suspended. He has ordered Major Tarwo to turn over all government property to the cochairman.

Today, students of the Ellen Mills Scarborough School in Monrovia demonstrated peacefully in support of their instructor, who was allegedly beaten and jailed by soldiers upon orders of a member of the PRC identified by (?students) in the school as Maj Stanley Tawwo. Meanwhile, the students agreed to return to their classes following the intervention of acting Education Minister (Tikora Jerry) and the director general of the international youth and sports commission, Col (Fred Blay).

## ANGOLA

### MPLA-LABOR PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

EA231900 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Jun 82

[MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee communique issued after 10th ordinary session held in Luanda 16-22 June]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Peoples Republic of Angola, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party met 16-22 June 1982 for its 10th ordinary session.

The Central Committee found the Political Bureau report to the 10th ordinary session to be a deep reflection of the political, economic, social and military situation in the country and to contain important guidelines for overcoming certain difficulties detected in party and state functions. In this context, the Central Committee examined various political, economic, social and military questions and concluded that strong measures should be taken to overcome difficulties, implement decisions already made and discipline those in the party and state who show disrespect for the party political line or the guidelines of the congress and other leading organs, that are meant to ensure effective progress in strengthening discipline and party leadership and prestige -- the sole guarantee of close links with the popular masses and the most effective means of guidance and control within the state and society.

On the internal life of the party, the Central Committee appreciated the way in which elections for party provincial and municipal committees were held and underlined the significant progress represented by these actions in improving the functioning of the party.

The Central Committee also examined aspects of the program for the party's growth and consolidation due to be launched soon. It also examined aspects of the party information channels to create closer liaison between the leadership, the grassroots elements and the functions of the Information Secretariat and respective departments.

The Central Committee noted that despite efforts, there still exist some gaps at the level of training leaders and cadres of the party central apparatus, no adequate system for overcoming this problem having so far been devised. The Central Committee examined the results of the first national information seminar and other aspects of propaganda and counterpropaganda.

The Central Committee discussed various matters connected with cadres their training permanent postings, transfers, optimum usage, et cetera and called for unanimous understanding of the fact that our revolution cannot achieve significant successes unless it is applied with clarity, objectivity and realism and with adequate and manpower policies.

On the political, economic and social situation, the Central Committee noted that the measures taken since December 1981 to cope with the serious economic and social situation in the country were not adequate or strong enough to deal with supply, speculation, high consumption, education, health, transportation, construction and housing. These conditions and others which directly affect the population do not favor the advancement of the revolution and the socialist development option.

Some of the main causes of this situation are the qasi-insignificant increase in agricultural and industrial production during recent years and the nonimplementation by certain irresponsible officials of guidelines handed down by the higher echelons.

The fall in production of various sectors is inevitably reflected in the financial and economic situation of the country, which is aggravated by low quotations in the international markets for export products and by the rising prices of imported products. This situation cannot be dissociated from the military problems facing the country. The south, and partially occupied Cunene Province, is suffering from constant air and ground attacks, resulting in casualties and huge material damage. The result is a destabilization in those areas.

The puppet gangs continue their acts of banditry against the people, attacking and killing them. They also attack economic targets. They are able to do this as a result of the support they get from the South African racist regime.

The Central Committee examined the role of the People's Assembly and the Provincial People's Assemblies in the functions of the government. In this context, it noted that most of the already-detected problems were still prevalent: carelessness, indiscipline, lack of coordination in various state bodies as a result of individualism, the excessive autonomy of the ministries, a failure to understand the importance of the national plan and the need to implement and strongly enforce the implementation of state laws and party decisions.

The Central Committee examined the work done by the Youth Movement of the MPLA, the party youth wing, in implementing its first congress guidelines to heighten the revolutionary awareness of its members to increase the number of members and to make them participate more actively in tasks of national reconstruction. The Central Committee hailed particularly the enrollment of 972 youths [words indistinct] provinces.

The functions and activities of the mass organizations such as the Angolan Women's Organization, Angolan Worker's Party, Organization of Angolan Pioneers and peasants associations and cooperatives were further topics of discussion. The problems of children also came in for special attention. Decisions were made on all the above questions, deadlines were set and bodies charged with their implementation were formed.

The Central Committee made an in-depth analysis of the country's political and military situation, where South African racist aggression has been growing. The racists are still occupying part of Angolan territory and constantly carry out deep air and ground incursions.

The Central Committee analyzed the international political situation which has not changed significantly. There are hotbeds of tension throughout the world that could endanger regional or international peace.

On the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the United States, the Central Committee reaffirmed that this is subject to universal principles that govern international relations. The People's Republic of Angola is not prepared to accept preconditions. The Central Committee noted with pleasure the normalization of relations with Senegal and the People's Republic of Angola's contacts with Gabon.

Regarding the recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Central Committee expressed its strong indignation at the loss of human life and the material damage caused by the invasion and firmly condemned such an act as a flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the relevant resolutions on the Middle East and the Palestinian question, expressing its solidarity with the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon.

Recently there has been progress on Namibia by the contact group, particularly by the United States, in accelerating the process of negotiations for the territory's independence. The contact group presented new proposals to SWAPO and the frontline countries, according to which the parties involved should discuss all existing problems within 1 1/2 months to reach final agreement on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435:

A. Approving an electoral system with proportional representation following rejection of the combined system by SWAPO and the frontline countries.

B. The composition and size of UN forces for ensuring order and the implementation of a peaceful electoral process during the transitional period, as well as the question of UN impartiality, raised by South Africa.

C. A cease-fire between the sides directly involved in the conflict, SWAPO and South Africa.

D. Control of SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia by UN forces. To achieve this, it was agreed that representatives of the frontline states and SWAPO should participate in the talks to be held in New York this week. However, imperialist aggressive circles, using racist South Africa, are trying to take advantage of the hope of a future settlement of the Namibian problem to blackmail us. As a condition for the withdrawal from Namibia of South African occupation forces, they demand the simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The South African racists are once again brazenly trying to obfuscate the fact that the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola was and is the direct consequence of the great invasion of 14 October 1975 and the subsequent attacks on and invasions of Angola by the South African Army, which is currently occupying a sizeable part of Cunene Province and daily is carrying out deep penetrations in various directions into the People's Republic of Angola's sovereign territory, inflicting considerable casualties on human lives and property.

Cynically, the imperialists and their aggressive tool, racist South Africa, are trying to put at the Angolan Government's door the responsibility for settling the Namibian problem by linking it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The Central Committee reaffirmed the stands expressed in the joint declaration of 4 February 1982 by the Angolan and Cuban Governments and charged the Foreign Ministry with the task of immediately unmasking this imperialist maneuver. The Foreign Ministry has been asked to keep a constant watch of enemy propaganda to unmask it promptly and brush it aside with our different and just positions.

The Central Committee approved the report of the Central Control Commission. The Central Committee also approved the new composition of its Defense and Security Commission and took note of the current general offensive against slackness and disorganization.

The Central Committee has decided to charge the Political Bureau with creating favorable conditions for celebrating 17 September, a date that marks the 60th birthday anniversary of Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party.

[Signed] Luanda, 22 June 1982, year of economic organization and people's vigilance. The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party

## Resolution on Information Media

AB231951 Luanda ANGOP in French 1634 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 23 Jun (ANGOP) -- In a special resolution on Angola's information media, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee hailed the proclamation of the Union of Angolan Journalists and considered that the recent national seminar on information attained its objectives.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, which considers information a priority sector of activity, placed special emphasis on the national radio of Angola and ANGOP (the official Angolan news agency) because, as the party Central Committee indicates, the activities of these two bodies are linked with the very consolidation of national awareness in the struggle against international imperialism and its lackeys.

After a careful analysis of the Angolan information media, the Central Committee announced in its resolution the beginning of a new era of assuming responsibility which should be characterized by greater flexibility and initiative.

Meanwhile, the communique adds, strict mechanisms and criteria must be adopted in the selection of information media staff by recruiting people who have both the required level of training and a sound political and ideological background. The document further calls for greater dynamism and concrete forms of training such as the forthcoming establishment of a school of journalism and international cooperation.

The information media should address themselves to increasing their credibility and obtaining the people's support by strengthening relations with the working masses and the general public, says the resolution, which adds that to achieve this, the media must be close to the practical and social life of the people and relate to their hopes and wealth of expression.

After recalling that information and propaganda must be closely linked, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee stresses that the latter should be made more dynamic and operational to meet any situation with strength, efficiency and capability.

The resolution further indicates that the news organs should better reflect the heroic struggle waged by our people against the aggression by South Africa and its lackeys and thus contribute to their patriotic military education and to the strengthening of national unity. In this connection, the document stipulates that the news organization should strive to actually make South African aggression felt in its true dimensions as a problem for all Angolans. The Central Committee's document further notes the need to broaden the dissemination of critical, cultural and economic information and to do away with sensationalism and the cult of the sports personality.

In its vast analysis of the Angolan information media, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee concludes that their improvement is a preliminary condition for the effective participation of the People's Republic of Angola in the struggle for a new world information and communication order.

## SAO TOME PRESIDENT ARRIVES EN ROUTE TO YUGOSLAVIA

AB231904 Luanda ANGOP in French 1655 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 23 Jun (ANGOP) -- Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived in Luanda late Wednesday morning on his way to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, where he is expected to pay an official visit.

Pinto da Costa was welcomed on arrival at the 4 February International Airport by his Angolan counterpart, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and by members of the Angolan Government and the ambassador of Sao Tome to Angola.

The president of the Republic of Sao Tome, who is also accompanied by Maria do Amorim, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Oscar de Souza, minister of construction, housing, transport and communications, will participate in the congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia scheduled to start its deliberations on 25 June, it was indicated.

UNION OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM BULGARIA, USSR

AB231909 Luanda ANGOP in French 1700 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 23 Jun (ANGOP) -- Antonio Nercisso Andre, national secretary for propaganda of the heavy Industry Workers Union, recently returned to Luanda from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, where he attended the administrative bureau meeting of the International Mining Workers Union.

Apart from the meeting, the Angolan workers union leader met with the executive secretary of the Union of Bulgarian Miners and visited historial sights.

Meanwhile, stopping over in Moscow, Antonio Nercisso Andre also held talks with members of the Executive Committee of the Soviet Mining Workers Union. Talks mainly centered on strengthening existing relations between the two workers organizations.

## MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL ADDRESSES PUBLIC RALLY 22 JUNE

EA231654 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1310 GMT 22 Jun 82

[President Samora Moises Machel speech at 22 June public rally in Independence Square, Maputo -- live]

[Excerpts] You people are spreading propaganda here, the sort of propaganda we overcame when we began the war. The pamphlets being spread here are like those we used to receive. Now these pamphlets are here in Maputo. You people are distributing them. You later claimed that they were distributed by armed bandits. Ah!

We liberated Maputo from racial discrimination. You understand, don't you? We liberated it. We did not liberate this city so you could use it to promote South Africa's criminal policy. You understand, don't you? We did not liberate this city you could spread unrest, cause panic among people, among children, to the advantage of the armed bandits. Anonymous phone calls have been made. Fortunately, we have now bought equipment to detect those who telephone others, particularly Mozambique whites. In your telephone calls you say to the whites: Why don't you run away? Tomorrow we are going to kidnap your child, and then we are going to kidnap your wife. Why are these calls being made? We know why. We have already bought monitoring equipment. Those making them will be brought before the military tribunal. You hear, don't you? They will go before the military tribunal. [applause] We are not afraid of anything. [applause] We are not afraid.

Anonymous calls are made to party cadres, militants and residents. Those who make them will be sent to the revolutionary military tribunal.

When we want to kill armed bandits, we should first purge our own ranks. Is that right? Is that right? [applause] For imperialism to act here, it needs to implant its agents. These agents are the armed bandits. The armed bandits are agents of imperialism.

They are mercenaries. What do they do? They arrest children, women, men, old people and shut them inside a house and burn them. They burn buses with their passengers inside. What else can we say about such people, my friends? What is the difference between a beast and an armed bandit? What is the difference? Ah? [crowd replies: There is no difference.]

Who publicizes these acts? Which radio stations publicize these acts when an armed bandit cuts off a woman's breast, her lips; a child's arm, its leg; when he rapes a young girl of 9 or 10? These acts are given publicity in the newspapers of the so-called free world. What else can you expect from these countries? When we say imperialism is our permanent enemy, you now understand the reason.

You hear, my friends, don't you? Don't the imperialists build clothing and canning factories? Why don't they build roads? Why don't the imperialists build hospitals and schools and houses for us? All they do is arm the bandits. What else do you expect from the imperialists?

The little agents of imperialism are here with us -- right here with us. They are the rumormongers of imperialism. They are imperialism's propagandists and local agents. Among them is the petty bourgeoisie. When Chile became free, imperialism went to destroy freedom in that country. It installed Pinochet. This is what imperialism calls civilization. Pinochet is the right man for imperialism. Imperialism destroyed the independence and the freedom of the Chilean people.

In El Salvador, where the people are fighting for freedom, independence, democracy, justice and equality, imperialism is already present to suppress that struggle.

The Palestinian people are fighting to have a land and a nation because they are strangers in their own land. Imperialism is already there. It is destabilizing and destroying Lebanon and the world looks on passively.

South Africa annually steps up its massacres of women and children, who are deprived of their freedom. It increases the massacre of patriots -- nationalist patriots. They are killed because they affirm that they are South African nationalists. They are expected to say that they are foreigners. They are expected to say that they are Zulus. They are Xhosa and Shangana. When they say they are South Africans, they are killed. They are hanged with the support of imperialism. Is this the civilization that you people want?

Let's now talk about the bandits. We want peace and not war. However, we cannot passively sit on the fence while our people are being murdered. We cannot do that. The armed bandits do not constitute -- heed this -- do not constitute opposition. There is no opposition in the People's Republic of Mozambique. They do not constitute the counterrevolution. They are not counterrevolutionaries. They are bandits -- no more, no less. They are armed bandits who rob, rape women and mutilate men, women and children. They murder and massacre. This is the goal defined for them by South Africa. They have been ordered to do this by South Africa. They have no base in society. They have no political organization. They have no political leadership. They do not constitute a moral political force. They do not constitute one. They have no ideology. They are murderers and criminals -- no more, no less.

What does South Africa want? In this country, we have great projects. When we speak of the development of this decade, the economic development, we want first to assess untapped natural resources. We want to transform these natural resources into wealth, happiness and well-being. We have projects for the production of cotton in order to make clothes. We have projects to build textile factories. South Africa is aware of these projects. We have projects for the production of paper and timber for export. South Africa is aware of this fact.

In this country we are prospecting for minerals such as coal, gold, copper, asbestos and other things. These projects are attacked by armed gangs. We have foreign guest workers in this country from socialist countries. We also have men from France, Sweden and northern Europe and from other parts of the West. We have people from progressive and democratic organizations. We have agreements with many governments. We have agreements with both socialist and Western governments. We have agreements for the economic development of Mozambique. We have great projects, and they will be undertaken by Mozambicans. South Africa knows this, and that is why it sends the bandits to attack the projects and prevent us from prospecting for minerals. It wants us to continue to be dependent on it.

The bandits attack the roads to Zimbabwe so Zimbabwe will remain dependent on South Africa. Railways and pipeline are attacked. Everything going to Zimbabwe is attacked. From Zimbabwe roads lead to Botswana, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi. These roads are targets for imperialist attacks. You understand this, don't you? Then what do you fear in Maputo? Is it the bandits? When it is 1700 or 1800 hours, you begin making telephone calls as if the bandits were about to enter Maputo. Oh, comrades! [laughs] This is the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is a republic born strong and solid.

We fought and wrested independence from the colonialists. The bandits will not shake the foundations of our socialist system. They will not turn Mozambique into a capitalist country. It will not become a racist country and produce national exploiters. The bandits will not be able to do this, my friends. Whoever comes here, this place will become his graveyard. Do you understand this? [applause]

Imperialism does not attack Mozambique alone. When it attacks Mozambique, it also attacks Zimbabwe and Botswana. It attacks Zambia and Zaire, because Zaire could export all its produce through Maputo. South Africa knows this perfectly well. It wants to keep Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire dependent on it by sending armed bandits here.

Many governments have fallen because they refused to give weapons to the people. Our strength lies in the people. Today, we are going to distribute arms for patrols in Maputo. [applause] We are going to equip militiamen. We are going to equip activist groups in factories, enterprises and towns. They will be told where to patrol. First, they have to ensure security in the guest worker residential areas. They will have to ensure security in the residential areas of the diplomatic corps. They must ensure security there. This is a socialist country. Its characteristics must be tranquillity, security and physical and moral integrity. They must protect state buildings.

Soon we will set a time until which movement will be permitted in Maputo. [applause] We are also going to stop the waves of people coming in from Gaza Province. These people work in Gaza and pay (?bus fare) to come here to promote the propaganda of the bandits. We are going to stop the movement of people from Inhambane Province. We are going to stop this movement.

I am going to start distributing arms to officials with me here so they can also mount patrols. [applause] Today is the day we start arming people in Maputo to defend themselves. We will wipe out the bandits within 3 months. They must wipe out the criminals here. They must immediately wipe out robbers and rapists. Do you understand this? We must wipe out robbers, rapists, smugglers, drug addicts, delinquents, murderers, criminals, rumormongers and gossips. Do you understand this? [People reply: We understand] OK, here you are. Give these arms to these people. Give arms to the people.

Weapons Distributed

MB231410 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Several hundred citizens were given weapons yesterday, the first of several thousand who will patrol city streets and protect public property against sabotage by South Africa. The weapons were distributed at the end of a mass meeting in the city where President Samora Machel outlined new measures to defend the Mozambique revolution against South African destabilization as well as internal enemies.

The enemy is not only armed bandits dispatched by the Pretoria regime, but also rumor-mongers, the black-marketeers and common criminals who create tension in the city, President Samora said. The time has now come to begin cleaning up Maputo.

The handing out of guns yesterday follows many requests by townspeople and villagers that they be armed to help defend the country. The president noted that several progressive governments elsewhere had fallen because they did not arm the people to defend the revolution. This will not happen in Mozambique, he said, where the people are armed, organized and united.

MACHEL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

MB231442 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Libya's secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Affairs has met President Samora Machel in Maputo. The Libyan official, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, delivered a message to President Samora from the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS REPORTED

MB231006 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Reports from Mozambique say that in some areas along the main highway running from north to south in the country, traffic can only move under military escort. Some embassies in Beira have also warned their employees not to venture beyond the suburbs of the city for fear of possible attacks by the Mozambican resistance movement.

NEW CORPORATION TO CONTROL NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

MB231012 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] As of 1 July, all state-financed nuclear activities in South Africa are to fall under one body, to be known as the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa. The announcement was made in Pretoria by the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

The Atomic Energy Corporation is being created under the Nuclear Energy Act. Mr de Klerk said the corporation's board of directors will consist of the current president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr J.W.L. de Villiers, who will serve as the first full-time executive chairman, and eight other members.

They are the director-general of mineral and energy affairs, Mr S.J.P. Du Plessis; the chairman of the Nuclear Fuel Corporation and former president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr D.A. (Etheridge); the chairman of the Phalaborwa mining group, Mr J.A. MacMillan; the chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission, Mr J.H. Smith; the managing director of the South African Coal-Oil and Gas Corporation, Mr J.A. Stegman; the chairman of the telephone manufacturers of South Africa, Dr N. Stutterheim; South Africa's former ambassador in Washington, Dr Donald Sole; and the director-general of foreign affairs and information, Mr Hans van (Dalsen).

Mr de Klerk said that with the establishment of the new corporation, the Uranium Enrichment Corporation [UCOR] and the Atomic Energy Board will be reestablished as full subsidiary companies of the Atomic Energy Corporation. The current managing director of UCOR, Dr W.L. Grant, will retain his position when UCOR becomes a subsidiary. The current vice president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr J.P. Hugo, will be appointed managing director of the Nuclear Development Corporation, which is what the board will be called once it becomes a subsidiary. Mr de Klerk paid tribute to Dr Ampie Roux, chairman of UCOR, and the father of the country's nuclear and energy research development program, who recently announced his retirement.

MINISTER ON CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL STATES

MB230751 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, says the Van der Walt Commission has been instructed to submit the final consolidation proposals for all the national states to the government before the end of next month. Addressing a meeting at Cullinan, Dr Koornhof said the commission is finalizing the consolidation plans and the proposals will be ready by that time.

The government also has instructed the Department of Finance and the Van der Walt Commission to draw up a comprehensive financing formula before 30 July so that maximum aid can be given to all those involved in consolidation. Dr Koornhof said the final boundaries of the national states could not be defined without the necessary financing to carry out the project. He assured that everyone involved in the consolidation would be properly consulted before Parliament gives final approval to the proposals.

He said provision would be made in the consultation process for negotiations and possible amendments. On border adjustments between Swaziland, kaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area, the minister said the government's decision to transfer the land to Swaziland was made in the light of advantages such a step held for peace in southern Africa. The situation that has been created to take control of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma has given the chiefs in those areas the opportunity to enter into open discussions on incorporation with the Governments of South Africa and Swaziland.

## ZAMBIA

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH GDR SIGNED 18 JUNE

CA211016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Zambia and the German Democratic Republic today signed a cooperation accord aimed at intensifying bilateral relations between the two countries. The party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, signed on behalf of the United National Independence Party and Mr Horst Dohlus on behalf of the Socialist Unity Party of the German Democratic Republic.

The two parties pledged during the signing ceremony to translate words into action as discussed earlier. Mr Mulemba said their deliberations had been concluded in the most frank manner which was a good (?pattern) for good cooperation based on the already established contacts. The party chief said the two countries were bound together by genuine brotherhood and commitment of purpose.

Speaking at a farewell luncheon given in his honor by Mr Dohlus he said his delegation was satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations during the visit there. Mr Mulemba said Zambia and the GDR had the same objectives, defeating imperialism, (?racism) and the exploitation of man by man. On international affairs, Mr Mulemba condemned the evil machinations of the imperialists who had created hotspots in the Middle East, Latin America and southern Africa. He said the world was thus threatened with a nuclear holocaust amidst violent conflicts in various parts of the world.

## ZIMBABWE

### ATTACK ON MUGABE RESIDENCE REPORTED 24 JUNE

AB241033 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Harare, 24 Jun (AFP) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe escaped unhurt from a pre-dawn gun attack on his official residence in the capital, Harare, today, police officials said.

A second attack by armed men was carried out against the home of National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala in the suburb of Borrowdale, about (?4 miles) from Mr Mugabe's residence. It was not known if Mr Nkala was hurt.

Securitymen on guard duty fought off both attacks, and one of the group which attacked the prime minister's house at 3:30 a.m. was reported to have been killed and others injured. The body of a black man was found a few hundred meters down the road from Mr Nkala's house near a pile of weapons.

The Borrowdale operation followed the assault on the prime minister, and one police report said that the attackers wore national army uniforms and drove an army lorry stolen from a barracks shortly before the attack. Automatic small arms were used in the attacks, and an unexploded RPG-7 rocket was found with its launcher outside the prime minister's residence.

### ARREST OF TWO NKOMO FOLLOWERS CONFIRMED

AB231233 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Harare, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Two more arrests of members of Joshua Nkomo's minority party were confirmed today by Minister of State Emmerson Munangagwe.

Mr Munangagwe told AFP that Isaac Nyathis, a co-director with Mr Nkomo of the Nitram Corporation, was arrested in February when large amounts of arms were found illegally hidden on Nibram property and on other properties owned by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party. The party's companies and property were declared illegal and were seized by the government.

Also detained was a headmaster at a school for refugees whose arrest 10 days ago caused many of the school's students to flee because they were fearful of the government forces that carried out the arrest.

Headmaster Mathias Mtobi was arrested at the Mbongolo refugee school in rural southwestern Zimbabwe. A helicopter-borne army force flew over the school for 45 minutes before landing and their signal flares set about 160 hectares of dry pasture land on fire, reported the semi-governmental newspaper, THE HERALD.

This army action terrified the students who had earlier been traumatized by war-time experiences in the 10-year guerrila war to end white-minority rule here, according to Peter Davies, a British citizen who is deputy headmaster of the school. He said that about 300 of the 1,900 students have left the school in fright.

In Parliament yesterday, Jini Ntuta, an MP representing Mr Nkomo's party, said that the majority party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, ZANU-PF, should hold talks with Mr Nkomo's party so the two can "bury their differences" in order to improve Zimbabwe's security situation.